"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds east.

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RUSSIANS DISAPPOINTED

Czar's Edict Not Regarded As "Marking a New Epoch."

PRESS COMMENT IS DECEPTIVE

Russian Papers' Remarks Must Be Read Between the Lines—The Manifesto Thought to be "An Opportunity Missed."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 16.—The Czar's proclamation, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, continues to form the subject of almost universal discussion. Unless foreign semi-official telegrams are more than usually misleading, observers and critics seem to have jumped to the conclusion that the manifesto marks "a new epoch in the history of Russia," and that the reforms announced are such as to satisfy all reasonable aspirations of educated Russians.

The correspondent says that the comments of the Russian press itself lend some color to this view, but on such an occasion nothing is more deceptive than Russian newspaper criticism to those who have not learned to read between the lines. It is so often forgotten abroad that every Russian journalist, especially when treating of internal matters, is obliged to write with one eye on the Press Censorship Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

The more servile, remarks the correspondent, write what they think will please the authorities; the more independent strive to steer a course between the Scylla of the Censorship and the Charybdis of their own consciences, and, as far as possible, to express their opinions without exposing themselves to punishment and their newspapers to confiscation.

A favorite artifice is for writers to give to official acts and utterances an interpretation, or rather a misinterpretation, not corresponding to the actual facts, but to what the writers think ought to be the facts. In this way, says the correspondent, it is often possible to condemn severely while seeming to praise.

Thus, the correspondent goes on to say, when a Liberal paper describes the Czar's proclamation as "opening a new era of progress," it is more than likely that it merely means that the moment has come when the Government should resume the task begun by Alexander II. and initiate a series of sweeping reforms. When another paper speaks of the reorganization of provincial and local administration announced by the Czar as "foreshadowing a wide extension of local representative self-government," it does little more than express the conviction that such is the object which the reorganization should have in view.

The correspondent says that columns could be quoted from Russian papers which give the impression that the manifesto has been received by public opinion with feelings of profound joy and gratitude and that it marks a step in advance only comparable to the liberation of the serfs. Nothing, he asserts, could be more misleading.

It is true, declares the correspondent, that the announcement of the forthcoming abolition of collective peasant responsibility and the fetters placed by the commune system on individual freedom has given great and universal satisfaction. The rest of the programme, however, has been read with a feeling of deep and often bitter disappointment. No one seems to anticipate for a moment that it will do anything to quiet or restrain the agitation now in progress.

The general verdict is that the manifesto is "an opportunity missed."

In a later dispatch the correspondent says that the Moscow Viedomosti, formerly Katkoff's organ, contains what is probably the most sincere appreciation of the manifesto that has yet appeared. It speaks of the "disquieting rumors" which have long agitated Russia by the talk of new and unknown paths on which the country is about to venture, adding:

"These rumors, industriously circulated by Russia's enemies at home and abroad, created disorders, fermentation, grumbling, and discontent in all classes of society."

The paper says it had become highly necessary that a decisive word should be uttered which would free Russia from uncertainty and mark out the path she should follow. "This word is now uttered," declares the Viedomosti.

The Viedomosti then proceeds to show by quotations from the manifesto that the Czar is resolved to maintain intact the principles of absolute monarchy and of the Orthodox Church, and that, moreover, a quietus has been given to the illusion that local elements are to be rendered less dependent on the central Government. The paper adds:

"The manifesto revives in all its strength the fundamental principle that an administration is strictly responsible to the Emperor for the prosperity of a district intrusted to its care, but that responsibility can only be imposed when no other authority is allowed to paralyze its activity within its own sphere."

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S COMMENT.

He Hopes the Church Authorities Will Not Modify the Effect of the Czar's Edict.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day, commenting on the Czar's manifesto, said:

"In my judgment it may be considered the most unexpected as well as the most important and beneficent movement that has occurred in the twentieth century.

"I have some misapprehensions, however—I trust that they are groundless—that the ecclesiastical authorities, who are very powerful in Russia, may in some respects modify the beneficent features of the decree. I hope that the Jews will have a share in the proposed radical changes."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 10.
Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 13.
Religious.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

Ample Time for the Theatre if you take the Lackawanna Railroad to Buffalo at 9 A. M. New Pullman sleepers, open at 9 P. M. Tickets 429 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

FATAL DUEL OF FARMERS.

Texans Shoot at Each Other from Boats—One, Wounded, Falls Into a River and Drowns.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 15.—Two of the best-known farmers of Dallas County fought a duel from boats yesterday afternoon. One of them met death and the other surrendered to officers and is a prisoner in the County Jail.

The duelists were J. T. Coker and William Leopard. The men had ill-feeling of long standing toward each other. They met in the village of Hutchins yesterday morning and assaulted each other. Friends separated them and they left the village, each warning the other to "be ready" when they should meet again.

Late yesterday afternoon the two men were seen to enter small rowboats, each carrying a shotgun. The men pulled their boats toward a broad stretch of backwater. When within about fifty yards of each other Coker and Leopard opened fire almost simultaneously.

At the second round fired Leopard was seen to stagger in his boat and fall into the water. Coker pulled for the shore. A posse of citizens at once searched the waters and recovered Leopard's body.

Coker surrendered last night to Constable Lowry and was to-day placed in the Dallas County Jail in this city. He refuses to discuss the tragedy. All that he has been heard to say since surrendering was:

"I shot for his head and got him; but he fired first."

VANDALISM AT PRINCETON.

Bronze Lion on Nassau Hall Steps Beheaded by Graduates and Upper Classmen—Gymnasium Staircase Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—One of the big bronze lions which guard the entrance to historic Nassau Hall was so badly disfigured last night as to render impossible any satisfactory repair. A group of young graduates and a contingent of upper classmen met together on the steps at a late hour to sing their class songs and to have an informal celebration, as has been the time-honored custom upon the return of alumni. A too-enthusiastic celebration along this line by the singers last night accounts for the destruction of the bronze lion, a symbol of the house of Nassau, from which Nassau Hall derived its name.

In the jollification that took place during the singing some unnecessary roughness was in order, and the harmless inanimate king was beheaded and otherwise badly mutilated. The college proctor this morning gathered up the fragments and reported the accident to President Wilson, who expressed deep regret over the affair. The undergraduates were greatly indignant to-day, and charge the parties responsible for the accident with being too careless in their actions during their celebrations.

Still greater significance is attached to the demolition of the lion, since it was the class of '79, of which President Wilson is a member, that presented the lions to the university. While no official action has yet been taken, orders will doubtless be given to-morrow for the erection of a new lion.

Coincident with the mutilation of the lion on the steps of Nassau Hall a piece of vandalism was committed on the new gymnasium last night, about $200 damage being done to a winding staircase. The perpetrators have not been detected.

SAMUEL SPENCER TO RESIGN?

Report That He Will Relinquish the Southern Railway's Presidency April 15.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—The Journal and Tribune says: "Samuel Spencer is to relinquish the Presidency of the Southern Railway on April 15. He will be succeeded by W. W. Finley, at present Second Vice President of the road. Col. W. A. Henderson, Assistant General Counsel of the Southern, stated in an interview last night that preparations were being made for the change, which will occur soon after the return from Europe of Mr. Finley, who has been absent for some time in search of health.

"While Col. Henderson refused to state positively what Mr. Spencer will do after resigning, he did not deny that he was to be made Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Morgan group of railroads."

GATES TO ANSWER MORGAN.

Says He Is Ready to Tell Things About That Financier at the Inter-State Commerce Commission's Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—John W. Gates, who helped to stir up the market in Louisville and Nashville and other securities last Summer, wired to Louisville to-day that he will be ready on March 27 to answer the charge made by J. Pierpont Morgan that he was a dangerous man to control the Louisville and Nashville or any other property. Mr. Gates indicated that he was anxious to say some things about Mr. Morgan in exchange for what Mr. Morgan had said about him.

It is expected the whole truth of the "inside" of the Louisville and Nashville deal will come to light at the Inter-State Commerce Commission's hearing, which will be held in New York. Col. Bennett H. Young, C. C. McCord, and Clifton J. Pratt, Attorney General, will attend the hearing. Mr. Pratt will represent the State and Col. Young will act as his assistant. Mr. McCord is a member of the State Railroad Commission. Traffic Managers Compton of the Louisville and Nashville and Culp of the Southern have been summoned to appear.

KILLED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

Fatal Shooting Occurs in a Restaurant at Pueblo, Col.

PUEBLO, Col., March 15.—Masked robbers entered a prominent restaurant here this evening and shot two citizens.

One of them, Dr. Turner, was instantly killed.

DR. W. S. WEBB ILL.

Unexpectedly Arrives at San Francisco, Where He Is Confined to His Apartments With Gout.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Dr. William Seward Webb of New York, who with a party of friends reached Southern California from the East several days ago, has arrived unexpectedly at San Francisco, and is now in seclusion in his apartments at the Palace Hotel. Dr. Webb is suffering from an attack of the gout.

Accompanying Dr. Webb was Dr. Bigham, his own physician. Arriving here, Dr. Webb's car was hurriedly switched to a side track and a cab secured to carry the travelers to a hotel. Dr. Webb was removed from the car to the cab in an invalid's chair, but when he reached the Palace Hotel he was able to get out of the conveyance with the assistance of his physician and an attendant.

An Usher High-Ball for that quiet neck in your favorite club.—Adv.

STRIKE EXPECTED ON THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

Indications That the Employes Mean to Quit Their Posts.

Result of Their Ballotings Probably Will Be Known To-day—The Real Question Between Them and the Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 15.—Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad confidently expect to know before to-morrow noon whether a strike has been ordered or the men have voted down the proposition which was submitted to them several days ago by the Grievance Committees. The expectation of the employes in and near this city seems to be that a strike has been ordered.

Out of a mass of rumors and reports that have been heard only a few authenticated facts are known with regard to the poll. Not half the members of the Grievance Committee have arrived or sent word to Valentine Fitzpatrick, the brotherhood officer of the trainmen, in this city. Mr. Fitzpatrick, however, admitted to-night that such reports as he had received indicated there would be a strike. He made the following statement for publication:

"As to the probable result of the ballot I don't care to say. From present indications it seems as if the inevitable confronts us. However, Mr. Wilkins, Second Senior Grand Conductor of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and myself will go to every honorable end consistent with the rights of the employes to prevent trouble. As to the rumored position of the Board of Directors of the road in this matter I have no criticism to offer. I hoped for something different."

The Grievance Committeemen are expected to arrive in the city early to-morrow morning. Their meeting is called for 9 A. M., but several will not get into the city until later, coming from distant points. They will bring sealed returns from the local brotherhood branches.

The remarkable feature of the present trouble on the New Haven Road is that the question of a readjustment of the pay and time schedule of the freight and passenger conductors, flagmen, baggagemasters, and brakemen has not yet come to be the point at issue.

The question up to this time has simply been whether the New Haven Road officials are to be forced to depart from the custom of the road and receive a joint committee representing the trades unions of the conductors and trainmen. Up to this time efforts to bring the road to this have failed.

The last schedule of the conductors was accepted by them last January, after a series of amicable conferences, a trades union committee from the conductors being received by the officials of the road. On March 4, 1902, the baggagemasters, flagmen, and brakemen secured a new schedule, after exactly the same reception of their committee by the railroad.

Both conductors and trainmen are now embarked on what railroad men say will prove a fruitless attempt to bring about a radical change in the traditional method of the road in dealing with its employes. At any time the road is willing to meet individual committees representing unions or not, but will not discuss conductors' wages with trainmen and vice versa. It is on this question that the strength of the two parties to the dispute is now likely to be tried.

Neither side will recede from its position, according to statements made to-day, and by Thursday or Friday a tie-up of the system is likely to come.

WATERBURY FIGHT GOES ON.

President of American Association of Street Railway Employes Takes Charge of the Strike.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 15.—That the striking employes of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company will fight to the last ditch became evident to-night upon the arrival here of W. D. Mahon, President of the American Association of Street Railway Employes, accompanied by Treasurer Orr of the same association. President Mahon immediately went into consultation with the Executive Committee of the strikers and the members of the National Board, who are already here.

At the close of the conference Mr. Mahon issued a statement announcing that it was the intention of the strikers, with the assistance of the National body, to fight the trolley company to a finish.

In his statement President Mahon characterizes the injunction issued by Judge Elmer yesterday as the most absurd and un-American edict issued by an American court.

"We shall fight this injunction," he says, "in a legal and lawful manner."

After stating that if it can be proved that the strikers have participated in any lawlessness they will not be supported by the National body, Mr. Mahon closes his statement by saying, "We will make every effort in our power, either through arbitration or otherwise, to bring about a satisfactory settlement."

No disturbance of any kind was reported to-night.

WOMAN NETTLES DR. HALE.

The Divine Declines to Answer a Question Brought Out by His Advocacy of Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale addressed the members and guests of the Highland Union, Roxbury, on "Municipal Ownership" this noon. He expressed the opinion that the use of gas and telephone and telegraph would in time come under municipal control.

At the close of his remarks, Dr. Hale permitted the audience to question him. In reply to the question asked by a member, whether municipal ownership would not tend to destroy healthy competition, Dr. Hale said he thought it would not. Thereupon Miss W. B. Knowles, the only woman present, startled the audience by asking Dr. Hale:

"Do you think there ever has been, or ever could be, under existing conditions, any such thing as a healthy competition?"

The doctor paused a moment, visibly nettled by the question, and finally dismissed it as a departure from the subject. Miss Knowles expressed herself of the opinion that her question was as pertinent as any asked.

SETTLING COLORADO STRIKE.

Partial Agreement with Mill Men Reached—Troops to be Withdrawn.

DENVER, March 15.—A partial settlement has been effected in the mill men's strike at Colorado City, which has been on for nearly a month, and on account of which the State troops were ordered out.

One of the features of the settlement is an agreement that the troops shall be withdrawn at once.

Only two of the three mills that have been affected have accepted the terms of settlement, namely, the Portland and Telluride Mills. The employes of the Standard Mill refused to make and concessions whatever, and the strike will be continued there.

Burnett's Cocoaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

COMING POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CHANGE.

Reported Assistant Attorney General Tyner Will Be Asked to Resign—No Bearing on Turf Scandal.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"It is announced that Mr. James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, will be requested in the near future to tender his resignation, but the announcement is accompanied with the statement that this action will have no bearing on the complaint filed with the President by T. C. Campbell of Cincinnati, an attorney representing several of the turf concerns whose affairs recently have been aired in the courts. Mr. Tyner is incapacitated by illness from performing the duties of his office, and it is said his resignation will be requested solely on that account. Mr. Tyner is seventy-seven years of age, and suffered a stroke of paralysis last July, and in December had a relapse.

"Mr. Tyner denounces as aburd and ridiculous the charges that there was wrongdoing in connection with decisions by his office respecting the right of 'turf investment companies' to use the mails. The matter, he said, was taken up on the report of an Inspector and disposed of as hundreds of other cases are. No evidence was submitted with the Inspector's report showing that the concerns were either lotteries or frauds, and under the law the Department had no right to interfere."

The Post also will say that Mr. Tyner admitted yesterday that Harrison J. Barrett, his nephew by marriage and formerly his assistant in the Law Division in the Post Office Department, had represented as an attorney one of the turf investment concerns in the matter of the mail privileges, but said it was after Barrett had severed his connection with the department. He also said Barrett had rendered legal services to a number of the "bond investment companies," as to the legality of which the latter had written an official opinion while still in the Post Office Department. This service also was rendered after Barrett had left the department.

The opinion prepared by Barrett declared that the bond concerns as organized were in violation of law and not entitled to mail privileges, but to the opinion was attached an appendix stating that by certain changes in their by-laws and in the wording of their literature they could be admitted to the mails. This appendix, Mr. Tyner said, was not written by Barrett, but by Postmaster General Smith. The department had official knowledge of more than 500 of these concerns, and the capital involved was estimated at $50,000,000. It was the opinion of Mr. Smith and other officials of the department that the business should not be crushed out if it could be made legal, and such an eminent lawyer as John G. Carlisle had appeared before the department in behalf of the concerns.

PITTSBURG RECORDER DEAD.

Sudden Death of J. O. Brown, Who Was to Give Up His Office To-day, Shocks the Community.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Nothing has given this community such a shock in recent years as the announcement to-day of the sudden death of Joseph Owen Brown, Recorder of the City of Pittsburg. Although it was known that he was ill, it was not thought that his condition was serious. To-morrow he was to give up the office of Chief Justice of the city, and arrangements had been made to hold imposing ceremonies. Instead, the body of the Recorder will be taken to the Court House in the afternoon, where it will lie in state until arrangements have been completed for the funeral.

All kinds of rumors were at first in circulation as to the cause of death. It was even reported that Mr. Brown committed suicide. The truth appears to be that he died from nervous collapse, superinduced, it is believed, by the unusually perturbed condition of politics in the county. The Recorder had a great deal of personal trouble in recent years, not the least of which was the failure of his political aspirations. A week ago he sent his resignation as Recorder to Gov. Pennypacker, to go into effect to-morrow. Immediately afterward he went to his home, where he had since been confined.

John S. Lambie, President of the Select Council, will be sworn in as Recorder to-morrow until Mr. Brown's successor is named.

Mr. Brown was born near Tarentum, this county, in January, 1846, and had always since early manhood been prominent in county and city politics. He is survived by a widow and several children.

Mr. Brown served continuously as the head of the Department of Public Safety from November, 1887, until August, 1901, when he was removed by Recorder A. M. Brown. In November, 1901, he was appointed Recorder by Gov. Stone to succeed A. M. Brown.

TWO MEN STRANGELY SHOT.

One Man Dead, Another Near Death at Pittston, Penn.—Stray Bullets, Perhaps, Hit Them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 15.—Anthony McHugh, a freight conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and James Kearney, were found on the main street of Pittston early to-day bleeding from pistol wounds. Both men were on their way to work when they were shot.

McHugh died shortly aftetr being discovered. Kearney was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he was shot near the heart, and his recovery is doubtful. The shooting is a mystery. The supposition is that the men received their wounds from pistol shots fired by a party of drunken men who were fighting near a saloon, as McHugh and Kearney approached.

McHugh was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Kearney is twenty-seven years of age and single.

WOMAN'S MANIA TO POISON.

Confesses Killing Her Husband and Is Adjudged Insane—May Have Poisoned Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WANAKONETA, Ohio, March 15.—Daniel Finity, a wealthy retired farmer near here, died last Tuesday in suspicious circumstances. The Coroner yesterday reported that Finity's death was due to poison administered by his wife. Mrs. Finity confessed that she had purchased morphine powders and given them to her husband. Acting on the report of the Coroner's Jury, Mrs. Finity was adjudged insane and will be sent to the Toledo Asylum.

The certificate of the examining physician shows that the woman had an unconquerable desire to purchase poison and give it to those with whom she came in contact. It is recalled that the father, mother, and sister of her husband died under mysterious circumstances several years ago, the symptoms resembling those of arsenical poisoning. Rumors were circulated at the time, but no investigation was instituted. From admissions made by the woman at the inquest upon the death of her husband, it is inferred that she also poisoned her relatives.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WRECK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15.—The Southern Railway Vestibule Train No. 24, due at Camden at 11:30 A. M., was wrecked at a switch eight miles north of that point to-day. The front trucks under the baggage car jumped the main track and threw the train into the side track, all cars being completely derailed, except the Pullman, which had one set of wheels off.

One man, an unknown tramp, supposedly asleep on the siding, was killed instantly, and Jim Reed, colored, a passenger, had one leg broken. Lewis Clyburn and Mrs. M. E. Taylor escaped with slight injuries.

Children will take Piso's Cure without objection because its taste is pleasant. At druggists, 25c.—Adv.

THE SOUTH'S FLOOD PERIL

Mississippi Reaches the Highest Stage on Record at Memphis.

Boats Used in Some Streets and Lumber Mills Closed—Break in the Levee Feared—Railroad Traffic Interrupted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—The flood situation between Caruthersville, Mo., and Baton Rouge, La., is serious to-night. The river is rising rapidly and it will be little short of marvelous if the levees hold the great volume of rushing water. The gauge at Memphis to-night marks 38.5 feet, a rise of one and two-tenths feet since last night. This is the highest water ever recorded here, and Local Observer Emery, of the Weather Bureau said to-night that 39.½ feet would be registered by Tuesday. Those interested have been warned to prepare for a stage of 40 feet.

The situation in and around Memphis is becoming more threatening. Without a single exception the numerous lumber plants in North Memphis have suspended operations, owing to the encroachment of the waters. At Fourth and Market Streets, people are moving about in skiffs, and the street railway has annulled all schedules in this part of the city. Three of the Illinois Central tracks are under water north of Auction Street, although traffic has not been suspended on them. If the water continues to rise trouble is expected there. At Ensley, six miles below Memphis, five hundred feet of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley tracks are inundated, but they were "cribbed" over to-day, and trains are running through.

The Choctaw Railroad has suspended operations between Hopefield and Wolf River and all trains are being sent over the Memphis bridge.

A dangerous place in the levee is reported from Holly Bush, twenty miles north of here. Engineers of the St. Francis Levee Board went to the scene this afternoon. It was found that the water was running over the levee for a distance of 600 feet. Men and material are being sent there, and a strong effort is making to hold the embankment, but it is believed that a break will be made in a day or two. Refugees with hundreds of horses and mules continue to arrive here on every boat.

Thousands of people lined the river banks to-day watching the swift-moving current, and several excursion steamboats carried many more up and down the river so a good view of the vast expanse of water could be had.

LEVEES IN MISSISSIPPI HOLD.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 15.—The river gauge here this evening registered 49.7, a two-tenth rise since morning. To-day has been the first clear day in two weeks, and with a cessation of the rains there is a corresponding rise in the spirits of the dwellers behind the levees. Late reports state that all embankments are holding on both sides of the river in this section. The sawmill in the suburb of Waltonville, on the lake front, is threatened by back water, and a complete shutdown of all the plants probably will result. Refugees from the lowlands, with cattle and household goods, continue to arrive in every sort of craft, from a steamboat to a home-made raft.

Night trains on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad between Vicksburg and New Orleans have been annulled. Bad condition of track below Baton Rouge is given as the cause. Traffic on the north end between Memphis and Vicksburg has been suspended entirely, owing to the washing away of a trestle at Lake View.

JACKSON, Miss., March 15.—Gov. Longino has returned from Greenville and other points along the Mississippi River, where he went to look after the levees. He reports them still holding, but getting weak in some places. Major Dabney, Chief Engineer of the Levee Board, has great confidence in the levee system, believing it will stand the pressure unless it continues raining. To-day the Governor communicated with the Levee Board by telephone, and at its request ordered all the convicts on three plantations—about 100—sent to the Huntington Levee, the weakest section on the system. In all about 300 convicts are now engaged in levee work.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 15.—Capt. Harry S. Douglas of the United States Engineer Corps has ordered 75,000 feet of lumber, 40,000 sacks, and a carload of wheelbarrows and shovels for use on the levees between Vicksburg and Natchez. The Government is furnishing the material, but the local authorities must furnish the labor. A weak place has been found in Concordia Parish, La., eighteen miles below Vidalia. The weather is clear. The gauge is 47.8, or 3 feet above the danger line, and rising.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The gauge here to-night reads a little over 19.3, which is only two-tenths below the record of 1897, but the sudden change from stormy weather to sunshine and brightness has given renewed hope all along the line. Saturday's terrific rain was a test in itself, and not a sign of weakness was displayed. With good weather more workers have been enlisted and more work rushed, and even those who were ready to surrender weak places to the river's rush have gained courage and say any volume of water can be met.

JUSTICE DAY DOING WELL.

His Physicians Report That His Condition Is Good and His Symptoms Favorable.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The condition of Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court, who is ill here with pneumonia, continues encouraging. Dr. B. L. Hardin, the attending physician, had Dr. William Osler, the specialist from Johns Hopkins University, come over to-day for another consultation with him regarding the case, and after it was concluded they issued the following bulletin:

"Justice Day's condition good. There has been no extension of the pneumonia. All symptoms favorable."

After his last visit at 11 o'clock to-night Dr. Hardin issued the following bulletin: "Justice Day's condition continues good and he is comfortable to-night."

The Justice is still in a very serious condition, but his family are hopeful that he will recover.

INVITES JOHN BURROUGHS.

The President Asks the Author to Accompany Him to Yellowstone Park.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 15.—John Burroughs of West Park, the well-known writer, has received from President Roosevelt an invitation to accompany the President on a trip to Yellowstone Park. Mr. Burroughs, who accepted the invitation, says:

"I do not know when the trip will be, but I think it will be just as soon as the Senate adjourns. It is doubtful whether there will be any hunting."

An interesting fact in connection with the invitation is that it came in a letter inspired by Mr. Burroughs's article in a March periodical which the President had been reading.

MAYOR JOINS A BOYCOTT.

Evansville (Ind.) City Officials Turn Off the Gas in Their Homes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 15.—Mayor Charles G. Covert and several members of his Cabinet find themselves compelled to discontinue the use of gas in their homes. This comes as a result of their being members of labor unions. The Mayor and other city officers had the gas turned off in their homes yesterday.

All were notified by the Central Labor Union, which has placed a boycott against the Evansville Gas and Electric Light Company, either to discontinue the use of gas or be suspended by the unions.

DOLPHIN'S CREW SAVE FIVE LIVES AT HAVANA.

Rescue Cubans Who Were Drowning in the Harbor During a Squall—At Least Five Perished.

HAVANA, March 15.—While Secretary Moody and his party were making an informal visit on shore this afternoon a squall of tremendous violence swept over the harbor. It became as dark as night, and the wind and the downpour were terrific.

Commander Stoney of the Dolphin, realizing the peril to the small boats in the harbor during such a squall, called for volunteer rescuers. The entire crew of the Dolphin responded. Boats were instantly manned and sent off.

The launch returned with four half-drowned Cubans and the Captain's gig with another, who was lifted aboard apparently lifeless, but was later resuscitated. The courage and prompt action on the part of the Americans are especially commended as the British ships did not rise to the emergency, although one of the capsized boats was much nearer to the Ariadne than to the Dolphin. Secretary Moody will summon the Dolphin's crew before him to-morrow and commend them for their pluck and presence of mind.

It is known that five men, all Cubans, were drowned by the capsizing of boats during the squall.

This has been an interesting day in Havana. The British squadron, consisting of the warships Ariadne, Indefatigable, Retribution, Tribune, Fantome, and Columbine arrived this morning from Kingston, Jamaica. The entire morning was consumed in exchanges of salutes and calls.

The Ariadne, Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas's flagship, on entering the harbor, saluted the fort with twenty-one guns, to which Cabanas Fortress replied. The Ariadne then saluted Secretary Moody, who arrived here yesterday with a Congressional party on the Dolphin, with seventeen guns. The Dolphin responded with a similar salute.

The Dolphin then saluted Vice Admiral Douglas with fifteen guns and the Ariadne acknowledged the compliment with the same number of guns.

Vice Admiral Douglas then summoned the commanders of the British warships to his flagship and the party proceeded to the Dolphin and paid their respects to Mr. Moody. The Dolphin fired fifteen guns on their departure. Secretary Moody then visited Vice Admiral Douglas and the Ariadne saluted him with seventeen guns. The saluting ended by the firing of thirteen guns by the Dolphin in honor of a call on Mr. Moody by Gen. Rodriguez, the commander of the Cuban army.

Secretary Moody and his party dined to-day with Minister Squires. They will pay visits to President Palma and the members of his Cabinet to-morrow. Tuesday they will proceed to Bahia Honda, and on returning to Havana will go to Santiago by rail and return on the Dolphin. They will look over the site for the naval station and general situation at Guantanamo.

The officers of the British squadron dined this evening with the British Minister at Havana.

REJECTED LOVER KILLS.

William S. Morse Shoots Miss Julia Toombs at Providence, R. I.—Had Been in an Insane Asylum.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—Miss Julia Toombs, twenty-three years old, was shot and killed to-day by William Stevens Morse, a rejected lover, who during the past three months has been twice in an insane asylum.

The young woman started from her home this morning to attend church, a mile or more distant, and had almost arrived there when Morse, who evidently had been shadowing her, overtook her. He had walked a short distance with her when Miss Toombs appealed to a citizen to escort her to the church. Morse, however, is a big, strapping fellow, and he acted in so threatening a manner that the citizen turned about and left the pair.

The girl proceeded alone, but Morse followed, and, drawing a revolver, fired four shots at her, every shot taking effect. One bullet passed through her heart. She died almost instantly. Morse was captured.

Morse was born at New Britain, Conn., twenty-nine years ago. When ten years of age he made an attempt to kill his eleven-year-old sister with a butcher's knife, and served several years in the Connecticut State Reformatory in consequence. He came to this city about two years ago, and last Summer secured work as a motorman on the street cars. He fell in love with Miss Toombs and asked her to marry him, but she refused. Morse left this city for a few weeks, but turned up again, and soon became threatening in his manner toward Miss Toombs. The girl was terrorized and afraid to leave her home.

Finally Morse was arrested last October and committed to the State Hospital for the Insane. On Jan. 13 he was released. He enlisted almost immediately in the navy. In two weeks' time he returned to this city on leave of absence and renewed his threats to Miss Toombs. On Jan. 28 he was recommitted to the asylum. On Feb. 19 he was turned over to officers from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Saturday last he was discharged on account of physical disability.

BLUE RIBBON BARTENDERS.

Men Who Sell Drinks in Chicago Organize a Total Abstinence Society.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Bartenders with the blue ribbon knotted on their white vests may be serving drinks in Chicago soon, as the "Chicago Bartenders and Saloon Keepers' Total Abstinence Society" was formed to-day with a charter membership of sixteen.

The bartenders say they have adopted total abstinence in self-defense and in the interest of their employers.

From figures presented at the meeting it was shown that fully one-third of the bartenders and saloon owners of Chicago are abstainers. In many of the large saloons the proprietors will not employ a man who drinks.

RICH STRIKE OF GOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 15.—A wonderfully rich gold strike has been made in the Veta Grande Mine, situated in the Parral district, which was purchased recently by the American Smelting and Refining Company for $200,000. The production of the mine now aggregates more than $300,000 of ore per month, and the property is valued at more than $5,000,000.

Big Lumber Land Concession in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 15.—The Mexican Government has just granted a concession to Arthur E. Stillwell of Kansas City, Mo., for the utilization of the timber on 2,000,000 acres of land situated in the western part of that State. It is the purpose of Mr. Stillwell and associates to establish a number of large lumber mills in the timber region, through which the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, now being constructed, will pass.

Along the Historic Hudson River run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine, if you travel by the Central. Rate 2 cents per mile.—Adv.

PROMOTER WRIGHT ARRESTED ON A LINER

He Had Booked on La Lorraine as "M. Andreone."

ABSCONDED FROM ENGLAND

Accompanied by Woman Described as His Niece—Wanted for London and Globe Finance Corporation Affair.

Whitaker Wright, Managing Director of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, in search of whom twelve Scotland Yard detectives are now scouring Europe, unexpectedly turned up in New York yesterday morning and was quickly apprehended and placed under arrest by Central Office Detectives Leeson and Moody, acting under instructions from Inspector McClusky, who had received a cablegram from the London authorities concerning the missing promoter.

Wright, who for years was the most prominent promoter in London and the Managing Director of a concern that, with many other smaller affairs, was supposed to represent a nominal capital of more than $111,000,000, was a passenger on the French liner Lorraine, and it was in less than five minutes after the ship had been berthed and the gangplank hoisted that Moody and Leeson placed him under arrest.

At first Wright seemed greatly astonished and told the detectives that he was under the impression that the whole matter had been settled in Parliament. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where Inspector McClusky examined him and then told Moody and Leeson to take him to the Tombs Police Court. This was done and the prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, who, on the production by United States Marshals Blake and McAveny of a warrant for Wright's arrest, turned the prisoner over to the Government's representatives. They marched him over to the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was locked up pending arraignment before United States Commissioner Alexander this morning.

Wright, accompanied by a young woman, boarded the Lorraine last Saturday a week ago at Havre. He booked under the name of M. Andreone and she as Mlle. Andreone. After the voyage had begun the officers of the ship passed, as is the custom, a number of blanks to the passengers for them to write their names on. When the Andreones' blanks were returned the man's name was written "J. J. Wright," while his companion had written her name "Miss F. Browne." This caused a good deal of speculation on board, and when asked about the change in his name he explained that the young woman was his niece and that the booking of them as Andreone was an error and he wished to have it corrected.

After this and for the rest of the voyage the young woman kept to her cabin, but Wright came on deck every day, and would walk up and down smoking cigars, but held aloof from the other passengers. He and his companion had one of the finest suites on the liner, the rooms being 116, 118, and 120, on the port side. The absence of Miss Browne from the ship dining saloon and on fair weather days from the deck was explained by Wright to an officer of the ship. He said that she was ill and did not care to venture out.

When the Lorraine neared the end of her voyage, it is said Wright made efforts to arrange to leave the vessel before she reached her pier. He suggested that a tug or some other steam craft might be sighted on the way up the bay, and induced to come alongside and take him and Miss Browne off. The proposition was considered and the decision was adverse, so they had to land at the pier with the other passengers. It was just 8:25 o'clock when the Lorraine was warped to her pier and the gangplank placed in position. Detectives Leeson and Moody were on the pier, as were also United States Marshals McAveny and Blake, as well as two Pinkerton detectives. All were on the lookout for the London promoter, and each had a description of him in his pocket, and a copy of a Scotland Yard cablegram asking for the man's apprehension and arrest.

HIS CABLED DESCRIPTION.

The cablegram was from Sir Edward Bradford, the Commissioner of Police, and was addressed to Inspector McClusky, who received it last Thursday. A similar dispatch had been sent to the Pinkerton agency. It read:

Absconded—Charged on warrant with fraud to large amount, property of the London and Globe Financial Corporation of this city. Age, 56; height, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; florid complexion; hair and mustache dark; large head; small eyes; receding forehead; small chin, with large roll of flesh beneath; stout build; 18 stone; wears gold pince-nez, with gold chain attached. Speaks with slight American accent. Please arrest if possible and wire to Commissioner of City of London Police.

The Central Office detectives were the first to board the liner. Both Leeson and Moody are regularly assigned to work on steamship piers on the North River, and as the morning papers had published cablegrams intimating that Wright was in Egypt they had no idea that the man was on board the French vessel. While walking down the promenade deck they passed the suite of rooms occupied by Wright. One of the doors was ajar and through the small opening Leeson caught a good look at the man's face. He stood a moment gazing and then whispered to Moody:

"That's the man as sure as you're alive. You stay here and keep watch on him while I run back and have a little chat with the purser to make certain."

This Moody did, and learned from the purser that the name of the passenger was Wright, but that he had sailed from Havre under the name of Andreone. This convinced Leeson that he had his man, and he hurried back to Moody with the tidings. In the room with Wright at the time was Miss Browne, who was getting ready to leave. As she passed out of the door the officers walked in and addressed him as "Mr. Wright."

"That is my name," was the reply.

"Well, if you are Whitaker Wright you are under arrest."

"What!" came the exclamation, uttered with apparent astonishment.

"We cannot help it," the detectives told him. "We are acting at the request of the London police, and will have to take you to Headquarters."

"That was purely a business transaction," Wright is said to have explained, "and I was under the impression that everything had been settled in Parliament. It is indeed a great surprise to me. However, I am willing to go with you, and I wish you would get me away as quietly as possible. And may I ask you to please keep this from the newspapers?"

"Sure!" chorused Moody and Leeson.

Then they escorted him to the deck, where Miss Browne was waiting for him to accompany her to the pier to have their luggage examined. Wright, when he reached the young woman's side, asked her to step aside and acquainted her with what had happened. He told Miss Browne of his surprise at his arrest, and also that he was willing to go to Police Headquarters with the detectives. Miss Browne was visibly affected by the news, but Wright assumed an appearance of cheerfulness and walked briskly down the gangplank.

In the meantime the Pinkerton men had boarded the liner and started a systematic search for Wright. When they were informed that the Central Office men had him and were then on their way to Headquarters, they murmured something to each other, then tried to smile, and left the ship. As they were leaving the pier the United States Marshals espied Leeson and Moody and their companion, and, walking up to the latter, asked:

"Is this Mr. Wright?"

Wright smiled.

"We have a warrant for your arrest,"

they said, as one of them pulled a paper from his pocket.

"Well, he is our prisoner now," said the Central Office men, "and we will have to take him to Headquarters. You will probably get him later."

When Wright arrived at the Tombs Court from the Headquarters the Marshals were there and secured him on producing their warrant.

At the jail he was searched, but the only things he had in his pockets were a penknife, a pencil, a small amount of money, and a letter or two. There were no incriminating papers. The newspaper men sent their cards to the cell and asked for an interview, and he sent the following written reply:

"Mr. Whitaker Wright presents his compliments to the press of New York, and regrets that he has nothing to say this afternoon."

THE FLIGHT OF MISS BROWNE.

Meanwhile Wright's companion remained at the pier to look after the luggage. With those of Wright, there were in all a dozen trunks to be examined. She had to wait for half an hour before she could be attended to, and all this time she leaned against the pier wall with her face buried in her hands, apparently greatly affected at what had taken place. She has a pleasant face and a trim figure, and was the subject of many sympathetic remarks.

When a reporter approached her the young woman asked if he "wanted her, too." When told that she was not "wanted," and asked if she had anything to say about Wright's arrest, she replied:

"I do not see how anything that I could say would be of interest to the public. I am Mr. Wright's niece and I am going to visit friends."

By this time all the luggage was on the pier and a Customs Inspector advanced to examine it. Miss Browne said she did not have all the keys to the trunks, and asked that those that she could open be examined and that she be allowed to leave the pier. This was done, and she went to the Albemarle Hotel, where she registered as "Miss F. Browne, England." A few hours later, the hotel clerk said, she paid her bill, and, calling a cab, was driven away. He did not know where she went.

PROMOTER'S WIFE TRUSTS HIM.

Says His One Desire Is to Do Something for the Unfortunate Stockholders—She Is an American.

LONDON, March 15.—Whitaker Wright's wife and family are still in England, and, so far as the police have ascertained, none of his relatives has left the country. Whitaker Wright left London about Feb. 21 and went direct to Paris, where he stayed about four days before proceeding to Havre to embark on the Lorraine.

Mrs. Wright, who is living in comparative seclusion near Godalming, Surrey, was interviewed this evening. She looked ill with anxiety. She reiterated her belief that her husband was on his way to Egypt for the sake of his health, the doctors having declared that a rest was imperative. His one desire, she said, has been to do something for the unfortunate shareholders, and the worry told severely on him. He had remarked that if there ever was any trouble he must recover his strength to enable him to fearlessly meet the charges brought against him. She had heard from him at Paris, but he did not mention his movements.

When told that he had been arrested in New York she said she supposed he must have met friends in Paris who persuaded him to change his mind and go to New York, perhaps on his way to the mines in British Columbia.

Asked whether her husband was an American citizen, he having, it is said, claimed to have been naturalized, Mrs. Wright replied:

"I do not know. I am an American. We were married in America. He has always been thoroughly English, much to my disgust. If he had been an American he would have been properly protected."

Mrs. Wright concluded by stating that eminent counsel would be engaged in her husband's defense, and she hoped that his health would enable him to make a vigorous defense.

The lawyers acting in the case anticipate no difficulty in obtaining Whitaker Wright's extradition. The Government will give every assistance, and it is expected that Wright will be in London in six weeks' time.

The papers this morning compliment the detectives, express their satisfaction that Wright was not permitted to evade arrest, and hope that there will not be a repetition of the long delay in securing a trial which occurred in the case of the notorious company swindler, Jabez Balfour, who fled to Argentina.

The Daily Mail comments rather scathingly upon the opinion expressed by the Attorney General that there was not a sufficient case against Wright and upon the obstructive tactics which have been employed to prevent the affairs of the London and Globe Corporation from being investigated.

WHITAKER WRIGHT'S CAREER.

Promoter's Vast Schemes, Begun in New York, Secured for Him Great Wealth and Social Recognition.

The career of Whitaker Wright has been a remarkable one. He is said to have been born in Cheshire, England, and about twenty years ago came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the grain and petroleum brokerage business. From Philadelphia he came to New York, where he was a grain broker. In this city he is understood to have started his Australian gold mining business. He formed a number of companies to exploit those mines, and as a result of this exploitation is credited with having made something like $15,000,000. It was his success in this Australian venture that was the foundation of his London operations.

The London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, was formed to take over the securities of the various mining concerns in which Wright was interested, as well as such other securities as the corporation saw fit to deal in. This was the beginning of the promotion of those gigantic affairs that gave to Whitaker Wright the reputation of being one of the greatest promoters in the history of London.

With his rise in the financial world he also became prominent to a certain extent in the social life of the metropolis. He numbered among his friends many of the highest peers in the realm, and is said to have enjoyed the friendship of King Edward. In London he lived in a magnificent house located on Park Lane, while his offices in Moorgate Street, near the Bank of England, were said to be the most gorgeous in the City. His country home at Godalming, Surrey, was especially sumptuous, being embellished with precious woods and rare works of art.

He became an enthusiastic yachtsman, and in 1898 bought from Lord Ashburton the beautiful steam yacht Venetia, which he renamed the Sybarita, and on which he made many extended cruises. He made himself popular in the yachting world by donating many valuable prizes for British and Riviera Yacht Clubs to compete for. At one time he was the Rear Commodore of the Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club, and was a member of the Royal Cinque Ports, Royal Dorset, Royal Temple, Royal Thames, and Royal Victoria Yacht Clubs.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE CRASH.

It was in December, 1900, that the financial crash due to the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, occurred. It came with a suddenness that paralyzed many great business houses, and which resulted in the ruin of many members of the Stock Exchange. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was the Honorary President of the concern, and his grief and worry over the disaster hastened that honored nobleman's death.

On Friday, Dec. 28, when the brokers on the Stock Exchange delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, and asked for payment, the checks presented in payment were dishonored. The next day the concern suspended, and with that suspension came the failure of thirteen firms, included in which were twenty-eight members of the London Stock Exchange.

The concern was a speculative financing affair, capitalized at $60,075,000. In addition to the Marquis of Dufferin, the Directors included Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Somerset J. Gough-Calthorpe, Colonel of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, Master of the Queen's Household. After the suspension an extraordinary general meeting of the corporation was called to meet in London on Jan. 9. At this meeting Lord Dufferin and Whitaker Wright were present. When Lord Dufferin arose to speak he was hooted. When Lord Dufferin finally got a chance to be heard he made such a frank and sincere statement of his connection with the concern that he won not only the sympathy of his auditors, but of the country as well. Lord Dufferin's wealth, at one time large, is believed to have been practically used up in the companies of which the London and Globe Corporation was the parent.

When Lord Dufferin had concluded his explanation Whitaker Wright took the floor and announced that the Directors had practically completed arrangements with the creditors and that the concern would be on a smooth sailing basis in a short time. He then asked for an adjournment until the following Monday, when, he said, he would submit a plan of reorganization that would insure the company's future prosperity. The reconstruction plan failed.

On Aug. 30 following Wright figured in another exciting session, the occasion being the meeting of the shareholders of the Le Roi Mining Company, one of the subsidiary concerns of the London and Globe Finance Corporation. At this meeting Wright was not present, and when the reports of officers were made there were angry cries as to his whereabouts. "He is on the telephone," answered one of those present, "and says to elect some new Directors, as all but two of them have resigned." One month later Justice Wright ordered the compulsory liquidation of the corporation, owing to serious allegations of fraud in its management. When this was done Lord Dufferin, Lord Pelham-Clinton, Mr. Leman, and Wright asked for the fullest investigation of the affairs of the concern.

In two weeks the official receiver of the corporation made a gloomy report to the shareholders, and told them that there was nothing left for them. He said that apparently none of the Directors, except Wright, knew anything about the enormous transactions of the corporation. The balance sheet for 1900 he characterised as "a work of art," some of the entries inflating the assets by as much as £317,000, while Gold Estate shares, valued at £300,000, had within a few days been offered at £764,000. Of the reserve he said £500,000 had been absorbed, and that there was nothing to show for it. Concerning Le Roi No. 2 Mine he said that Wright was the only Director who made anything out of it. He got about £50,000. The receiver then showed how one sum of £250,000 had first figured as an asset on the balance sheet of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, then on the balance sheet of the British-America Company, and then again on the London and Globe, all within the space of three months. The big corporation's flotations numbered forty-one, with a capital of $111,775,000, all of which are either in liquidation, absorbed, or defunct.

DEMAND FOR PROSECUTION.

All this time Wright had not been arrested, and finally there was a great outcry against the authorities for not prosecuting him and his fellow-Directors of the concern. This outcry reached a head in January last, when a petition was circulated on the London Stock Exchange, signed by many influential men asking for the prosecution of the promoter, as it was considered that the credit of the City and of the London Stock Exchange demanded a thorough investigation. By this means a fund of £5,000 was raised to prosecute Wright.

Arnold White, the author, at a meeting said the reason the prosecution was not undertaken by the Government was that the Directors of the London and Globe were sheltering themselves behind members of the royal family. He added that he understood a royal Duke had invested his money in the concern, and he believed that "certain hangers-on at Court" were using the name of the King and others for the purpose of hiding their own nefarious deeds. Other speakers at this meeting declared that the stockholders of the London and Globe were victims of one of the most "terrible, heartless, and gigantic swindles of the present age."

On Tuesday last action was taken against Wright. Justice Buckley, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made an order directing the official receiver, as liquidator of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, to prosecute on a criminal charge Whitaker Wright, and utilize the assets of the London and Globe to pay the costs of the prosecution. The following day a warrant for Wright's arrest was issued. When the police officer went to his home he was informed that Wright had gone to the Continent on account of his health.

HARVARD-YALE AGREEMENT.

Arbitration Committee Named, Whose Decisions Shall Be Final.

The Yale undergraduates Friday night indorsed the report of the Yale Conference Committee on the new Harvard-Yale athletic agreement and eligibility rules. Coming at the end of a long and difficult series of negotiations, during which it looked at times as if the two universities could not agree as to a common ground, and during which Prof. Hollis, the Harvard athletic chief, publicly expressed his opinion that the annual football game between the two colleges should be discontinued, the successful termination of the conferences was enthusiastically received at Yale.

A full explanation of the new agreement was made at the Yale mass meeting Friday night. The feature of the new rules is the naming of a joint Arbitration Committee, to consist of one Harvard, one Yale, and one Columbia graduate, to whom all questions in dispute between the two universities are to be referred, and the appointment of a similar committee at Yale and at Harvard, to consist of three graduates, who shall act as advisors to the team Captains. By this system it is anticipated that there will be no further discussion of eligibility questions or of the interpretation of the new rules. The Yale and Harvard reference committees will act as minor courts, to whom all questions as to eligibility may be referred and where the Captains may leave the solution of any interpretation of the rules particular cases bring up. Failing solution in this court, the question at issue goes to the Arbitration Committee, whose decision is final. This committee is to be made up of William Meikelham, for Columbia, acting as a neutral; Otto T. Bannard of Yale, and R. D. Wrenn of Harvard. It is not likely, the Yale Conference Committee members stated Friday night, that this commission will be called upon for duty, as the minor reference committees will in most cases be able to decide satisfactorily all knotty questions. Reference to the Arbitration Committee would then only come in case of division in the lower court.

A noticeable feature of the new agreement is that, with the exception of the new committee mentioned above, the remaining rules are not radically different from those now in force at the two institutions. What was best in the individual systems of both universities has been made to cover both. Thus, Yale has always held the undergraduate Captains as the only authority in selecting players and deciding the interpretation of rules. Harvard has never had this system, but has had instead a graduate Advisory Committee. The Yale Captain authority is written into the new regulations in the clause holding him entirely responsible for the eligibility of his men, this new idea being now placed in Harvard's scheme. On the other hand, Harvard's graduate Advisory Committee is written into Yale's rules, Yale now having for the first time such a court of minor appeal as Harvard has always had.

As to the eligibility rules themselves Yale undergraduates are thoroughly satisfied that the very best interests of college sport have been protected by the new rulings. The rules are drawn tighter as to undergraduate participation in university athletics, and a wholesome reform has been inaugurated in the treatment of the perplexing graduate school athlete question. The one-year residence rule is now to be strictly enforced, making it impossible for a student of another institution to enter Yale or Harvard either in the undergraduate or graduate department and play on any team until he has completed one full year of work. Furthermore, no graduate of any other college, or student of any other college, may join a freshman football or baseball team, or a crew, thus limiting freshman organizations to students in their first year for their first degree. While comparatively unimportant, this latter rule is a wholesome change for the better, both Yale and Harvard, in previous years and this year, having noted athletes of other institutions ineligible for 'Varsity athletics on their freshman football and baseball teams and on their crews. Two years ago a serious rupture was imminent on the Thames because of the several well-known Western college oarsmen who represented both Yale and Harvard on their freshman crews.

In the matter of new rules regarding bona-fide candidates for 'Varsity organizations, the changes are not many from the existing rules of both institutions. They are, however, now identical. Briefly, future Yale and Harvard ineligibility is to be determined by the following restrictions: If a man has been dropped, and has not regained his class; if he is on Faculty probation, (though sickness and failure to pass entrance examinations are exceptions to this rule;) if he changes from one department to another while under Faculty ban; if he is a graduate student, and has not been one full year in the university; if he is an undergraduate, and has played upon any other university team, until he has resided one full year; if he has represented his university or universities in any athletic contests for four years; if he has ever accepted pay for teaching or taking part in any athletic contests. The new rules are not retroactive, those men now in college being regarded as coming under the present rules in vogue at each institution.

POLICE SUNDAY ACTIVITY

Schmittberger Worrying Law Breakers in His District.

Capt. O'Connor, Tenderloin's New Commander, Tells What His Policy Will Be—Eighty-two Excise Arrests.

As Commissioner Greene held no Sunday conference with the newspaper men yesterday, interest in Police Department affairs centred in the doings of Inspector Max Schmittberger in the First Inspection District and of Capt. John W. O'Connor, the new commander of the Tenderloin. The former spent the day in looking over the results of his declared policy of stirring up the ex-Red Light District. Capt. O'Connor's activities were confined to a walk around his precinct in the early afternoon and a talk to reporters in the evening.

In this talk Capt. O'Connor disclaimed the title of "Czar," which had been applied to him as a matter of inheritance, and said that while he knew the precinct from previous experience, its characters, and "joints," he did not intend to proceed with brass bands and circus wagons. As Capt. O'Connor put it:

"I know where the Haymarket is and I know the location of the station house. I claim also to know something about the Tenderloin, since I have been in and out of it more or less during the twenty-five years of my police experience. I know, too, the people here who can be handled without gloves and those who cannot. As for the poolrooms and gambling houses, my method will be something like that of Inspector Walsh in that I shall endeavor to get evidence against the various places before I come down on them. I have no intention of breaking in by the old method without due process of law, but where I do strike I intend that the blow shall be felt.

"Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau and I will work together, and I shall call upon the men of his department to get evidence against any or all kinds of lawbreakers as the occasion demands. I know most of my own men by reputation, and expect them to do good work. If they do not work well I will get new men. There will be no radical steps."

Capt. O'Connor's tour in the afternoon took him pretty thoroughly about his precinct, and he took occasion to inspect from the outside the various places still reputed to be gambling houses. He said afterward that he was well satisfied with the conditions so far as he could observe at a first glance. The precinct was quiet generally through the day and evening, and while it was by no means "dry," the saloons doing a side-door business had a watchful guard on post, and only those who were "known" could find admittance.

In the evening Capt. O'Connor, on instructions from Commissioner Greene, sent men to all the theatres where "sacred" concerts were going on with instructions to watch the performances carefully for violations of the law, but not to make immediate arrests for violations. The scheme underlying this new move, and thought to be prompted somewhat by the discharge in court of the majority of the prisoners arrested last Sunday night, is to have the officers warn proprietors, and then, if violations are observed, to apply in court for warrants the next day.

Having passed a strenuous night, the east side, in so far as it is included in the First Inspection District, awoke yesterday to find the officers of the several precincts making the rounds with eyes open for excise violations. The storm centre was, of course, the lower side of the Bowery where Inspector Schmittberger, with his own men and those of the Eldridge Street and East Fifth Street Stations, the latter under Capt. Charles Kemp, newly promoted, closed up all "joints" promptly at 12 Saturday night. Some proprietors there were who had received Saturday night visits and thought to make a dollar or two under cover of a peaceful Sunday. They were doomed to disappointment.

Commenting upon the discharge in court yesterday of several prisoners taken in places cleaned out Saturday night, Inspector Schmittberger said:

"I don't care whether the Magistrates hold them or not. The proposition is to make these places unpopular, and that is what I intend to do. The majority of the Raines law hotels in this district are running as virtual disorderly houses, in open violation of the law, and the reason that they have run is that they haven't been 'pounded' in the past. I think I've stirred them up some these last two Saturday nights, and I am going to keep on doing it until men and women will not congregate, for fear of having the police tumble in on them at any minute."

Down in the Oak Street Precinct it was very quiet yesterday and there was no disposition on the part of any of the gangs of tough characters to engage in any of the fights that have made the district notorious. The sentences pronounced on several prisoners arrested in one of these fights during the week past is thought to have had a salutary effect. In the Madison Street Precinct Detectives Driscoll and Howe corralled six members of the "Gappers," a gang infesting Hamilton and other adjacent streets, for fighting among themselves in front of a house at 31 Hamilton Street, and no further disturbance was reported during the day.

Capt. Kemp led in the arrests for the violation of the excise law, his men making eleven in all. There were 82 arrests throughout the city, as against 62 the Sunday before.

GEN. GREENE RAIDS PEDDLERS.

Police Commissioner Greene's usual Sunday automobile tour yesterday took him to the stations in the Bronx. Accompanied by Secretary Coursey and Inspector Titus he visited the Alexander Avenue, Bronx Park, Westchester, High Bridge, and Tremont Stations.

When the party left the Bronx Park to go to the Tremont Station, the way led down Pelham Avenue. The fine weather had brought out thousands of visitors to the Zoological Gardens, and to cater to them a large number of peddlers with pushcarts laden with peanuts, candies, bananas, &c., had turned out and lined each side of Pelham Avenue for a long distance.

When the Tremont Avenue station was reached Gen. Greene held a consultation with Capt. Donovan and Inspector Titus. As a result a few moments later a patrol wagon left with eight policemen inside, and proceeded to Pelham Avenue.

As soon as the peddlers saw the patrol wagon there was a wild scramble to get away, and many of the pushcarts were overturned. The small boy reaped a rich harvest, and the monkeys never had such a feast as they were treated to a little later.

The round-up resulted in the arrest of fourteen peddlers, who were charged with violating a city ordinance.

SPLIT IN BOWLING RANKS.

New York bowlers took the first step toward a separation from the American Bowling Congress at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the New York Bowling Association at Thum's White Elephant Alleys, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

It was decided by a unanimous vote to refuse to recognize three new rules adopted at the recent session of the American Bowling Congress at Indianapolis, which respectively allow the use of loaded balls, increase the dues of tournaments from $2 each to $1 for every club in each tournament, and recognize as a bowling club any club which rolls in a tournament at least once in two weeks.

The loaded ball is opposed on the ground that it would build up a class of expert bowlers who would cause ordinary players to become discouraged and so lose interest in the game. The rule regarding the eligibility of clubs is declared to open the doors to "mushroom" clubs having no actual organization, and the increase in the dues was said to be for the purpose of paying salaries to the officers of the congress and the officials of the National tournament.

It was decided to petition the New York Bowling Association to insert in its playing rules a prohibition of the loaded ball, while the rule of the association which permits only regularly organized clubs bowling at least once a week during the season on their own or leased alleys was emphatically indorsed.

As a majority of the delegates to the New York Bowling Association were present at the meeting yesterday, there is no doubt that the association, at its next meeting on April 20, will insert the prohibition against the loaded ball in its playing rules, as requested by the meeting. This will place the New York Bowling Association, which includes every important league in this city or vicinity, in direct opposition to the American Bowling Congress, and will complete the separation begun at yesterday's meeting. Copies of the resolutions adopted by the New York bowlers will be sent to the officers of the American Bowling Congress, after which no further notice of that organization will be taken by the local bowlers unless the obnoxious rules should be repealed, which it is not expected will be done. It is more likely that the New York Bowling Association at its next meeting will receive applications for membership from leagues in this State outside of this city, from New Jersey, or Connecticut, in which case the question of enlarging the scope of the association so as to include the entire East may be considered.

Practically every prominent bowling league or club in the city was represented at the meeting, among the delegates being: Dr. H. Timm, Fidelia Bowling Club; H. Simon, Bleecker Bowling Club; J. Bonneau, Century Wheelmen; W. B. Fisher, Invincible Bowling Club; J. Leuley, National Bowling League; A. Endres, Germania National League; W. A. Spring, Buffalo Bowling Club; J. Thum, American National Tournament; C. Johnson, United Bowling Clubs; O. Maier, Spartan Bowling Club; W. Rothermel, Fidelia Bowling Club; William Cordes, Grand Central Tournament, Brooklyn; R. L. Gillespie, Pin Knight Bowling Club; E. Jacobi, Tompkins Square Bowling Club; A. T. French, New York Bowling League; T. Curtis, Echo Bowling League; H. McClelland, Hudson Bowling Club; G. Murphy, Brooklyn Bowling League; J. Wrasse, Harlem Bowling League; P. Lehrbach, United Bowling Clubs; W. Trafton, New York Inter-Club League; A. Mahn, Heinebutel Bowling Club; P. J. Riddells, Spartan Bowling Club; C. H. Ebbetts, Brooklyn Inter-Club League; T. Johannsmeyer, Columbia League; F. G. Snyder, North Side League; S. Timm, Fidelia Bowling Club; N. Jackson, Greater New York Tournament; T. S. Buckingham, Sylvan Bowling Club; J. H. Kessler, Claremont Bowling Club; H. Bushholz, Rosedale Bowling Club; J. Schilling, Rosedale Bowling Club; J. Sowadie, Gotham Bowling Club, and W. Granger, Sylvan Bowling Club.

FRIEND OF BURDICK TELLS OF SIGNIFICANT LETTERS.

Thinks Motive for the Murder Might Have Been Desire to Suppress Divorce Scandal.

BUFFALO, March 15.—The Express to-morrow will print an interview with a person who at one time was a stockholder in the Buffalo Envelope Company, and for twelve years a close friend of Edwin L. Burdick. The interview in part is as follows:

"I had been acquainted with Mr. Burdick for twelve years prior to his death. I came in almost daily contact with him, and for some time past had been more or less in his confidence. First of all, I want to say something in defense of his character, which has been unjustly maligned by statement and insinuation. Mr. Burdick was a gentleman in every sense of the word.

"This talk about his behavior with women I believe was wholly without foundation.

"Though I knew in the early part of December that Mr. Burdick had made a will cutting off his wife, it was not until shortly after Christmas that I learned anything about the divorce proceedings. He then told me of having begun a suit for divorce in the early part of November.

"I cannot help believing from all I heard from Mr. Burdick that the motive for the crime could have been a desire to suppress the scandal that would have been incident to the trial of a divorce suit.

"Soon after Mr. Burdick told me of his having begun divorce proceedings he showed me a letter he had just received from New York. Mr. Burdick handed me the letter, and I read every word of it.

"In the letter the writer was trying hard to bring about a reconciliation between Mr. Burdick and his wife. She pleaded with Burdick to take 'Allie' back. The writer also wrote in this letter something that Burdick construed as a threat that unless there was a reconciliation there would be a double suicide. I cannot remember the exact words, but they were something like this: 'Do you want to put an end to all our lives?'

"Mr. Burdick pointed out that particular part of the letter to me, and said: 'That means suicide. Well, let them go ahead and do it.'

"It seems to me that this letter ought to be found. What has become of it? Did he have it in his desk in his den at his house, and was it taken by the murderer when rifling the drawer that was found open?

"Another paper that should be found is a list of twenty meeting places that Mr. Burdick had secured for use in his divorce proceedings."

BOYS ADMIT BURGLARIES.

Richard Carney of Cedarhurst, Herbert Hopson of Inwood, and Frank Craft, of Cedarhurst, each eighteen years old, will be arraigned before Magistrate Edmund J. Healey in the Magistrate's Court at Far Rockaway this morning on suspicion of being burglars. Their arrests are thought to clear up the frequent mysterious burglaries and petty thieving committed in this section for the past several months. The Lawrence Village Trustees engaged a number of Pinkerton detectives to patrol the village and try and run down the offenders, but the robberies continued.

The gang worked in Far Rockaway, in New York City, and in Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Woodmere, in Nassau County just across the line. Several weeks ago the unoccupied Forrest cottage, at Simis Beach, was robbed, and several hundred dollars' worth of fine crockery and other valuables carried off.

Carney told the police that he and his two companions, Hopson and Craft, had robbed the Forrest cottage and the cottage of Mrs. Daniel Lord at Lawrence, and Thomas F. White at Cedarhurst. He said they had carried their loot to Cedarhurst, where they had buried part of it. They had built the hut, in which he was found, some time ago and made this their headquarters.

ARRESTED AT THE WALDORF.

Samuel Herman, Said to be a Lawyer, Acted Strangely and Was Sent to Bellevue.

A man who gave his name as Samuel Herman, aged forty, of 213 West Fourteenth Street, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station from the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and later sent to Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

Herman attracted the attention of the house detective at the Waldorf early in the evening, when he was seen wandering about the corridor and the rooms on the first floor. He would walk up to many of the women in the place, and either make some remark or stare at them so as to cause them to turn away.

Policeman Willemse was called and took him to the station house, where Herman demanded to be released, saying that he had an appointment and using the names of several prominent women as the persons whom he was to meet. The only things found on him when searched were keys and a letter addressed to him and signed "Eva A. Iser, 23 West Eighty-third Street."

Miss Iser was found at this address, where she was visiting the Strause family, who live there. She is from Nashville, Tenn. She said Mr. Herman is a friend. He had escorted her to the opera Saturday evening, when she said she noticed he acted somewhat strangely, and had remarked to her friends that she thought something was the matter with him. She believed his mind had been upset by overstudy. He is a lawyer, she said, and had been admitted to the bar five years ago.

DULUTH PUPILS CHALLENGED.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 15.—Local papers recently commented on the inefficiency of pupils in the Central High School as regards spelling, and now the Duluth Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools are receiving challenges for spelling matches from the backwoods district Principals and school boards.

A challenge from O. K. Reiss, Principal of the school at the village of Grand Rapids, well up to the head waters of the Mississippi River, is a fair sample of several. He says he has heard of the inefficiency of the Duluth High School pupils, and proposes a spelling match between picked students. It is not known what action will be taken by the Duluth Board and Superintendent.

Valuable Horse Shot in the Park.

Stewart Sealy of 251 West Sixty-fifth Street was driving through Central Park last night, when on the Central Drive, at Seventieth Street, his horse, which he said was valued at $1,000 and owned by Robert Holmes of 100 West Eighty-sixth Street, stumbled and fell, breaking a leg. Agent Holmes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shot and killed the animal.

RUNAWAY BRONCO HAD THE TIME OF HIS LIFE

Scattered Sunday Crowds and Tried to Enter the Waldorf.

Knocked Down Four Men at Devery's Pump and Smashed Several Windows—Mad Run Begun in Eldridge Street Ended at the City Club.

The usual Sunday quiet of the lower east side, and of the west side from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street, was broken yesterday by the mad run of a bronco which had broken from its stall in Eldridge Street, and was not captured until it had upset at least a dozen men who had tried to stop it, besides frightening many who were perfectly willing to give it a wide berth.

It was about 2 o'clock that the stableman at the Eldridge Street stable first noticed that the horse was gone, and together with the proprietor and several friends started in pursuit. They learned that the horse had gone east, and by running at last caught up with a crowd that had seen the horse, and tried to keep up with it. At this time the bronco was not to be seen. He had outfooted his pursuers, and was taking a rapid canter through the east side, scattering to right and left the people out in their holiday attire, enjoying the fine day. Several men seeing the horse pass, and thinking that there would be some sights worth seeing, jumped on bicycles, and were following in the wake of the little beast, now more scared than those who ran out of his way.

After tearing about the east side for about an hour and knocking down several men who were brave enough to try to stop him, the horse in some way worked over to the west side, where he started the same tactics as he had used on the east side. Many residents of the Ninth Ward walking about were startled to see the mad creature rushing from one side of the street to the other, evidently anxious to get out of the excitement he was causing and to get away from the army on bicycles that was following.

At last he reached the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and, turning north, started to look over Eighth Avenue.

Near Devery's pump, at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street, four men who had seen him coming rushed directly in his way and tried to catch hold of a small piece of rope which hung about his neck. The horse seemed to mind them not in the least, but ran into them and knocked all four down. He then continued his run to Thirty-fourth Street, where he turned east.

At the corner of Broadway stood four policemen, who heard the shouts of the crowd, and waving their clubs at the frightened animal tried to make it stop. They had no more success than those who had tried before them, and the animal continued its run across Broadway.

Just to the west at this point stood a line of cabs. There was also a large crowd on the street, all of whom seemed to run toward Fifth Avenue in order to get away from the horse. Steaming and covered with a heavy white lather, the bronco stopped for a moment, and the crowd, seeing this, began to gather about, thinking that the run was over.

The horse surveyed the crowd for a minute, and then launched out his hind hoofs, and, again causing a scattering, ran toward the Waldorf-Astoria, diagonally across the street. A cat coming toward him caused him to run to the sidewalk in front of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, where another man tried to catch the rope about his neck. Again the bronco threw out his hoofs, this time completely demolishing the plate-glass window in the real estate office of W. J. Roome. He then backed into a small recess leading to the real estate office, and the crowd gave a cheer, thinking him caught. But with a bound the animal was out and continuing toward the Waldorf.

At the corner of Astor Court and Thirty-fourth Street is an entrance to the hotel, guarded by a revolving door. Into this the horse pushed his way, the attendant fleeing within the hotel at the bronco's approach. The door revolved, catching the animal's head and forelegs and holding him fast. But, seeing that there was no chance of going in further, he backed, and turned in the direction of the City Club, at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, where many members were watching his wild run.

Just to the east of the clubhouse is an alley leading to a stable in the rear. Seeing this avenue of escape, the horse made for it. As soon as he had entered the gate of the alley was closed and the animal trapped.

Shortly afterward the four men who had started in pursuit, and had followed the horse on electric cars, jumped from a Thirty-fourth Street car, and, procuring ropes, made a lasso and caught the horse. When he was brought out he was still steaming, but he walked along very quietly and seemed glad to be in the hands of those who would take him back to his stall.

Bridal Couple in a Runaway.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peckman Underhill of New York, who are spending their honeymoon here, were in a runaway accident here this afternoon which came near to resulting seriously to the bride. Mrs. Underhill fainted and narrowly escaped falling to the roadway, and in order to restrain her from falling her husband had to cease all efforts to control the horse. The affair occurred on the South Road, which was crowded with driving parties at the time. An overturning of the trap seemed likely to occur at any moment. H. T. Peters of Islip, who was on horseback, stopped the animal.

Arm Broken in Riverside Runaway.

A buggy in which was seated Charles Whitmay, of 451 West Fiftieth Street, came into collision yesterday with the carriage of Edward Baufield, of 116 East Seventy-fifth Street, as the two were on Riverside Drive at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. When the two vehicles struck Mr. Whitmay was thrown out and received a broken left arm. Mr. Baufield's carriage was damaged, but he was unhurt. Whitmay was cared for by an ambulance surgeon, and the two went home.

HILL TO INVADE CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—James J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, is said to be planning to invade California by way of the north with lines of the Great Northern Railway. It is stated that two surveys have been made along the California and Oregon coast, between Portland and San Francisco, and that two routes already have been submitted to Mr. Hill.

One surveying party worked northward from Marin County and the other southward from Portland, Ore. Both routes are shorter than the Shasta route of the Southern Pacific, one by 120 miles and the other by at least 140 miles. It is asserted that the routes selected by the Hill surveyors guarantee a grade of about two per cent. as against four per cent. and more along the Southern Pacific line.

The further information has been obtained that in routing the new line the surveyors were instructed to touch Coos, Ore., or some other city on Coos Bay, and also Crescent City and Eureka, in California, but it is possible that the two latter points may now be ignored, for since the surveyors completed their work the Santa Fé has suddenly acquired the roads around Crescent City and Eureka, and announced its intention of extending the small properties southward to San Francisco.

Among those familiar with President Hill's purpose it is the belief that the Santa Fé's determination to get a foothold along the California coast was prompted and greatly hastened by an intimation that President Hill was preparing to cut through the same territory.

As to President Hill's plans for a terminal on San Francisco Bay, it is asserted that he has already secured an option on property on the north side water front, where ferry boats can easily connect with the point on the Marin County side.

Doherty Won Tennis Championship.

NICE, France, March 15.—H. L. Doherty, the English player, has won the South of France lawn tennis championship.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The box factory and lumber yard of Thomas B. Rice & Sons at Mifflin Street wharf, Delaware River, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; covered by insurance.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
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RESEMBLES LAWSON BOAT

Some of New Cup Yacht's Lines Suggest Independence.

Her Sail Area Probably Will Not Greatly Exceed That of Constitution—Yachting News.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 15.—As the new cup yacht's general characteristics become more apparent with the rapid progress which is being made in the construction of the new boat, those who have seen her remark many similarities in design to the Independence. The new Herreshoff creation cannot be called an Independence, as far as the whole shape is concerned, but there are elements in her hull strikingly similar to the Crowninshield design and of a character to stamp the craft as one in which the designer showed a departure to a degree from the basis upon which the Columbia and the Constitution's models were evolved. The new Herreshoff boat is not of the scow type, because she is not equipped with the hard, shallow bilges and extremely flat floor of great length. Her length of floor and curve to the bilges are not carried out beyond the ends of the water line, as they were in the Independence. But there is one characteristic about the boat savoring strongly of the Boston boat of 1901, and that is the size of the ship above the water line. It is true that she is lank and lean underneath, with the most graceful curves imaginable, but up above she is a remarkably big boat. The Independence was considered to have an abnormal area of deck, yet the latest Herreshoff creation exceeds it by a great many square feet.

The increased length over all of the new Bristol yacht, as compared with the other craft that were in the racing in 1901, is a feature of the design that is being much talked about in yachting circles, for it is well remembered how the long forward overhang of the Independence pounded and slapped the water in the least jump of a sea when the ninety-foot class were on the course with tacks aboard. The Independence had a flat spot of good area away out under her forward overhang, which proved a drag to her on more than one occasion off Newport in the Summer of 1901.

It is not so in the model of the new boat. Her forward overhang, though a length that almost gives a shock to yachting men viewing it, is not of the flat type. Instead the lines are carried out almost to the stem in a U shape, at once precluding the possibility of any serious pounding in a chop of a sea, so fatal to craft offering a flat surface to the roll of the swells.

Columbia measured 132 feet over all, and Constitution was some six inches longer, while Independence had a length of 140 feet 10½ inches. The new boat in the Herreshoff shops is more than 141 feet long.

In beam as well as in over-all length Nat Herreshoff has worked out surprises, giving the new yacht greater beam than any other racer of the keel type received before in the ninety-foot class. The latest Herreshoff craft has a beam of 25 feet 8 or 9 inches, almost 26 feet. The Columbia's beam was 24 feet 6 inches, and the Independence had a beam of 23 feet 11¼ inches. The Constitution's beam is 25 feet 2¾ inches. The draughts of the big racing boats are as follows: Columbia, 20 feet 3 inches; Constitution, 19 feet 10¼ inches; the new boat, 19 feet, and Independence, 20 feet. The freeboards of all the craft enumerated above were nearly of the same extent—4 feet 4 inches. The Constitution was a very dry boat in a seaway; she threw only a small quantity of water on the decks in ordinary weather conditions, and in a stiff breeze, with a weather-bow sea heaving, was a comfortable craft; yet there were naval architects who have expressed themselves to the effect that if the freeboard of the craft was about three inches lower than it is the windage would be less. The Bristol designer has gone to a lower freeboard in the new yacht, so that in that respect she will when afloat appear little different from the Columbia.

Judging from the layout of spar and the base of the triangle the new yacht is to have an increase of sail over the Constitution, but conservative yachtsmen incline to the view that the sail spread will be no more than 1,000 square feet greater than that of the Constitution. The area of the older boat in canvas was 14,400 square feet.

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The annual report of the Directors of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club shows that fifty-two new members were enrolled last year, making the total membership 305.

In regard to the building of the new clubhouse, the Directors have deemed it advisable, owing to the existing labor troubles and to the fear that the work could not be completed before the opening of the club for the coming season, to defer the work until the Fall of 1903. The plans for the new house, as adopted by the Building Committee, have been accepted by the board, and as soon as the yachting season ends and the club goes out of commission for the year 1903, work will be started at once upon the new clubhouse. A colored perspective of the proposed new house will shortly be completed and will be placed in the clubhouse along with a complete set of plans.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club will be the guest of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at a dinner to be given Tuesday evening at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in West Forty-fourth Street.

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The forty-five-foot water line centreboard cruising sloop Selnada, building at Kirk's yards, Toms River, for J. Frederick Ackerman of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is about ready for launching and will probably be put overboard early next month. The Selnada, which was designed by Henry J. Gielow, is 70 feet long over all, 45 feet 2 inches on the water line, 16 feet 10 inches beam, with a draught of 4 feet, increased to 10 feet with centreboard down. Comfort has been well looked after in the design. The main saloon is 14 feet long, with a clear floor space of 8 feet between transoms. The owner's stateroom measures 10 by 8 feet and is on the starboard side of the boat, the lavatory being on the port side. The Selnada will carry about 2,900 square feet of canvas.

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The Yale Yacht Club has just completed plans for the construction of a new clubhouse at Morris Cove. The new building will be 36 feet square and a twelve-foot porch will be built around three sides of the house. The clubroom will occupy the first floor and there will be sleeping rooms up stairs. A kitchen, and shower bathroom will be added on the roof.

The favorite craft of the Yale yachtsmen is the dory. These boats have a sail area of 190 square feet and the boats themselves are 21 feet long over all. The dates of the races for the Graduate and Officers' Cups already have been announced.

NEW FAIR WILL WITNESS.

A new witness in the Fair will case has turned up. His name is Lucien Mas, and he arrived yesterday from Havre on the French liner La Lorraine. He will testify, he says, that Mrs. Charles L. Fair died after her husband, in the automobile accident which killed them both near Paris on Aug. 14 last.

Mas claims that he saw the accident as he was near the spot at the time with his bicycle, and he says that he heard Mrs. Fair groan after her husband was dead. He says he came here because the lawyers who are trying to prove that Mr. Fair was the first to die were endeavoring to keep him in France.

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JERSEY TROLLEY MERGER

Alternative to Nevins Offer Made by Another Syndicate.

Senator Dryden, P. A. B. Widener, and A. J. Cassatt Back of the New Proposition—North River Trolley Tunnel's Rights Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—That all of the trolley companies in Northern New Jersey, including the North Jersey, Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson, Orange and Passaic Valleys, and the Elizabeth and Plainfield Roads, will be consolidated within a short time is assured from a statement made by David Young, General Manager of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, last night, who said that a sufficient amount of money would be put into the new road for the purpose of bettering the system.

The proposition of Thomas Nevins to put $5,000,000 into the scheme has been under consideration since Thursday last, when a committee from the stockholders of the different lines held a meeting in Jersey City. Another meeting will be held in Jersey City to-morrow, when the proposition will be considered further.

The rejection of Mr. Nevins's proposition will have no effect on the merger, as a syndicate composed of Senator John F. Dryden, P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Cassatt, Leslie D. Ward, John D. Crimmins, John A. Shanley, and E. F. C. Young stands ready to close the deal with a proposition to back the men now in control of the roads.

It is said that the Fidelity Trust Company will finance the deal, which includes the investment of $5,000,000 for the purpose of improving the service. As the trolley companies are without the necessary capital for this purpose, the idea is favored by the majority of the stockholders of the four lines.

Mr. Nevins's proposition is to organize an entirely new corporation, with a capital of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, and the $5,000,000 will be raised from the sale of a part of this stock. Interest and dividends on existing bonds and stock are to be guaranteed, so that at the end of ten years 5 or 4 per cent. is to be paid, which is the highest rate proposed.

Neither proposition will affect the tunnel now being constructed under the Hudson River, as the tunnel company has signed contracts between the North Jersey and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Companies, and their rights are duly protected.

Statements relative to the condition of each of the four trolley roads concerned in the plan have been prepared by General Manager David Young of the North Jersey, and will be examined by the committee of six that will meet in Jersey City to-morrow.

ON THE TREATY IS TO BEGIN TO-DAY

Senate to Consider Amendments to Panama Convention.

Expected That Proposed Changes Will Be Defeated and That the Treaty Will Be Ratified as Negotiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—General debate was closed yesterday in the Senate on the canal treaty. The real consideration of the treaty will be entered upon to-morrow, when the amendments will be taken up and voted on. It is expected that all the amendments will be disposed of to-morrow, and that the final vote will be taken early Tuesday.

The Democratic Senators will hold a conference to-morrow morning to consider and decide, if that is possible, upon a course of action with regard to the amendments pending and to be proposed. It is understood an effort will be made to adopt the unit rule so that the entire body of Democratic Senators shall be lined up in the Senate on the various amendments in accordance with the judgment of a majority of the conferees.

It is regarded as very doubtful that such a rule will be adopted. Many of the Democratic Senators are opposed to doing anything that would place them in the attitude of treating the canal as a partisan question. In this they are in agreement with the Republican Senators. It is probable some of the amendments would prevail through support by Republicans if the measure was being considered as an original proposition, and not as an instrument negotiated by the executive heads of the United States and Colombia, and not subject to amendment without seriously delaying the great project involved—a delay that might prove fatal to its success.

The Republicans explain that in standing together for ratification of the treaty as negotiated they are not actuated by partisan feeling, but by a belief that the amendments proposed are relatively unimportant, and that any amendment would jeopardize the treaty and indefinitely postpone the construction of an Isthmian canal. A number of Republican Senators admit that the treaty might be strengthened in the interest of the United States by amending those clauses relating to the acquisition of territory and the exercise of sovereignty, but they do not share the apprehension of Senator Morgan on that point, being satisfied that the interests of the United States are safeguarded. The same can be said of a number of Democratic Senators who will vote for such amendments in order to satisfy their party associates, and then on the final vote declare themselves for ratification.

While it is likely the effort to get a unit rule will fail in the Democratic conference, its adoption would not accomplish the object in view unless a considerable number of the Republicans should support the amendments, as all interesting motions are decided by a majority vote. It is therefore reasonably certain that all amendments will be rejected. It is not proposed by those who are seeking to amend that unless the amendments are adopted they shall vote against ratification, and there is no reason for the belief that the amendments are not offered in perfect good faith.

Sixty votes are required to ratify, that number being two-thirds of the entire membership. It is considered doubtful if seven votes will be recorded in the negative, and Senator Cullom thinks ratification will be given with approximate unanimity.

With the canal treaty disposed of Tuesday, the Cuban treaty will remain to occupy the Senate. The agreement to so amend the treaty as to provide for legislation by Congress to make it operative removes all obstruction to speedy action, and the understanding is that the Senate will quickly take the Cuban treaty and adjourn finally before the close of this week, unless the President has other business to prolong the session.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

Berlin Paper Which Attacked Britain During the Boer War Now Praises the Colonial Secretary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Chamberlain's return and the significance of his mission to South Africa, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, impress alike the friends and foes of England in Germany.

The popular Berlin journal, the Lokal Anzeiger, which, during the Boer war, was extremely hostile to Great Britain, pays an unreserved tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Chamberlain to the British Empire. It says:

"The influence he exercises in the councils of the nation represents a turning point in England's history. There is good reason for awaiting with keen interest the developments of the future as they may affect him and his great aims."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, in speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, says:

"This personification of the policy of force, relentless, unscrupulous, resolute, fearless, harmonizes with the instincts of the English people as long as his policy is on a grand scale."

ARIAN PEASANTS SHOT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

..., March 16.—The Municipality ...ys The Times's correspondent ..., recently took possession of ...land on which the neighboring ...ed pastured their flocks from ...emorial. An attempt by the ... to resist the appropriation re... the appearance of gendarmes ...quadrons of cavalry. The peas... stones, whereupon the troops ...rolleys, eight peasants falling. ...mber of prisoners were taken. ...ent, says the correspondent, ... the reckless disregard of hu... in Bulgaria.

HE PITIES THE SULTAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 16.—A representative of The Matin, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has interviewed M. Militchevitch, the Servian Minister in London, who said that since the publication of the Austro-Russian reform scheme the Bulgarian committees in Macedonia had been helped by other Christians who had previously held aloof.

The Minister said that women were now active agents, even bearing arms. Commandas had also helped in carrying ammunition from the frontier of the interior.

M. Militchevitch declared that he pitied the Sultan, who was the cleverest and most capable man in Turkey. He (the Minister) had seen his Majesty several times in Constantinople, and had found him as anxious for conciliation as anyone.

Speaking of General Hilmi, the Minister declared, was able and honest, and the country was full of good will, but the Turks could not succeed, though everything possible under the circumstances would be done under the Austro-Russian scheme.

SPECTACULAR RIVER FIRE.

Passaic Lighted for Miles by Flames Following Explosion in Arlington Factory — Damage, $75,000.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—An explosion, followed by a fire which lighted up both banks of the Passaic for miles and did damage amounting to $75,000, occurred this evening at the works of the Arlington Manufacturing Company on Forest Street, Arlington.

The explosion occurred in "Vault 6," a brick building about 20 by 30 feet, and one story high. When it blew up it contained 41,000 pounds of "seasoning," a highly inflammable and explosive material used in the manufacture of a composition resembling celluloid. There was no one in the vault at the time, and the ignition of the stuff is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

The explosion shattered glass in every direction for a distance of a quarter of a mile. No person was hurt. Several men were at work in other parts of the plant, and one or two of them were stunned and all shaken up. The burning "seasoning" sent out a fierce hot flame. From the vault the fire leaped across the street to the works of the Kempshall Manufacturing Company, makers of golf balls. It also spread to the works of the Flint Kops Roofing Company. These two establishments were badly damaged.

The fire called out the entire fire departments of Arlington, Kearny, and Harrison, on the east bank of the river, and for a time it looked as if help would have to be summoned from this city, but the flames were gotten under control as soon as the great heat from the stuff in the vault subsided, owing to the burning out of the material.

The fire attracted thousands from this city and from the towns across the river, owing to its brightness. The trolley cars were so crowded leaving this city that the recently enforced rule that no one should ride on the bumpers was laughed at.

MASKED MEN LOOT A HOUSE.

Take $8,200 in Cash and Securities from an Ohio Woman's Home—Bind and Blindfold the Inhabitants.

Special to The New York Times.

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, March 15.—There was a bold robbery last night near Cridersville, six miles north of here. Fourteen masked men entered the house of Mrs. Jacob Reischelderfer, an aged and wealthy widow, and took possession. With Mrs. Reischelderfer, are living her granddaughter Blanche, aged twelve years; George Iames and his wife and their son, Joseph Iames, a young man. Mrs. Reischelderfer was known to be afraid to trust her money to the banks.

The robbers first knocked down the elder Iames and bound him and the two women hand and foot with ropes and tied them to bedsteads in separate rooms. When Joseph Iames returned from town the robbers seized and bound him in the kitchen. At the point of a shotgun they made the little girl tell where the money was to be found. They secured $1,200 in cash and $7,000 worth of notes and securities from an old chest, and then proceeded to ransack the house. They took possession of all the jewelry and silverware and secured a month's wages from the elder Iames's pocket. They blindfolded all but the little girl.

After dividing the money some of the robbers left the house at midnight and the others staid until 2 o'clock, helping themselves to wine and eatables. They called all their victims by their first names, and appeared to be familiar with the house. They are supposed to have come from Cridersville or its vicinity.

PUNISHED BY WHITE CAPS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 15.—A band of White Caps, composed of 200 of the better class of young farmers, has undertaken the moral regeneration of Northwestern Ohio. The organization is divided into three or four sections and apparently has the quiet sanction of the authorities.

Since its organization a few weeks ago this band of White Caps has flogged or tarred and feathered four men and posted warnings to many more. Near Trowbridge, in Wood County, lived a man who neglected to pay his debts and was in the habit of beating his wife. He was tied to a tree and flogged. A resident of Portage neglected his invalid wife and sick child. He escaped from the White Caps, who were about to tar and feather him. He has not been seen since. A citizen of Rollersville was whipped and flogged for getting drunk, chasing his wife from home at night, and threatening to cut her throat.

In Lucas County a man was both flogged and tarred for drunkenness and child beating.

SENSATION IN TROLLEY CAR.

A small sensation was created in a Fourth Avenue car last evening when William H. Zibbell of 132 East Twenty-sixth Street, found that he had been robbed of his pocketbook, and as a result Mamie Williams, address unknown, is under arrest at the West Thirtieth Street Station. When the conductor, at Thirty-second Street, commenced to collect fares, there were a number of men and one woman standing in the car. Zibbell took his wallet from his back pocket and paid his fare with a bill, and replaced the wallet in the same pocket.

A few streets further on he suddenly missed it and went to the conductor and reported. The conductor said he had seen the woman placing something very hurriedly in her breast. Immediately Zibbell became excited and cried out that she was standing near him, and he insisted on her arrest. The car was stopped and Policeman Randolph Bose of the Tenderloin Station was asked to make the arrest. He did so, and the woman was taken to the station and examined. She protested her innocence, but it was thought necessary to search her. This was done, and only a dollar bill and 70 cents in change was found on her. She gave her name, but would not give her address or any other information. She was locked up.

BOY'S LEG CAUGHT IN A WHEEL.

Amputation Performed in a Drug Store by Two Physicians Who Happened to be Near.

While a surrey was going along Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon Julius Werner, eight years of age, of 141 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street grabbed the rear spring and jumped up to have a ride. His left leg got caught in the spokes of a hind wheel and it was crushed above the knee. He was carried into a drug store, where two physicians amputated the leg to save the boy's life.

In the surrey were George Bultman of 8 East Seventy-second Street, said to be the son of the late Alfred N. Bultman, and James Armstrong of 301 East Seventy-eighth Street. The latter was arrested. He did not see the boy jump up behind, and when the boy fell to the roadway and women and children screamed he pulled up the horse.

The physicians who amputated the boy's leg were on the way to see patients, and they had their instruments. The doors of the drug store were locked and the operation was performed before the arrival of an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Mr. Bultman said that Mr. Armstrong could not help the accident, as the boy "hitched on" behind. He secured the services of Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, and gave bail for his driver in the sum of $3,000, offering his property at 9 East Seventy-second Street as surety.

BOY KILLED BY A CAR.

Adam Schwenk, twelve years of age, of 3,200 Third Avenue, had his left arm and left leg cut off by a north-bound car in Boston Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, last evening. He was stealing a ride on a south-bound car, and when the conductor discovered him he jumped off and fell in front of the north-bound car.

Motorman Thomas Moran of 4,200 Third Avenue, jammed his brake down hard, and the conductor threw the trolley pole from the overhead wire, but the boy was carried for several feet in front of the car before it came to a standstill. The motorman was arrested.

The accident happened almost in front of Dr. Eugene Monahan's house. The physician ran out and carried the boy to a drug store at Jackson Avenue and the Boston Road, but the druggist, it was said, refused to allow the physician to care for the boy in the store. Then Dr. Monahan carried the boy to his office. Some Afterward the boy was taken to Lebanon Hospital, where he died.

VISIT OF KING LEOPOLD

He Will Come to America Next Year If Possible.

Pan-Germans Losing Ground in Belgium —Gen. Brialmont Upholds the Malthusian Theory of War.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—King Leopold, it is authoritatively stated, has postponed his visit to the United States until next year. He has been prompted in his decision not to leave Europe this year by the number of important questions now before Parliament, and which might necessitate his presence in Brussels at any moment. It is, however, certain that he intends to cross the Atlantic as soon as possible.

The King, who is essentially a modern man, and in manners resembles a typical American business man, makes no secret of his admiration for the people and institutions of the United States. He is on terms of close personal friendship with several representative American residents of Paris, whom he constantly visits during his frequent sojourns in the French capital.

King Leopold has followed the course of recent events in Venezuela with the keenest interest. A coolness has long existed between the Belgian sovereign and the German Emperor, and during the course of the Venezuelan trouble the King never ceased to express his disapproval of German methods in South America. The truth is that Leopold is a liberal in the broadest sense of the word, and his ideas of what a modern constitutional monarch should be are somewhat different from William II.'s mediæval conception of kingship by divine right.

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Count du Bois's work, "Belges ou Français," has had a repercussion in the Flemish provinces. A certain number of Flemish political leaders have taken the book as a pretext to air their unpatriotic Pan-German sentiments.

"Let France annex the Walloon provinces if she wishes; we are members of the great Germanic family and shall never cease to consider ourselves as such."

This is the resumé of their utterances. As a matter of fact, however, the Pan-Germans are losing ground in Belgium, and a reaction has already set in against their absurd pretensions. This is particularly the case as regards the language question. A superficial examination of the statistics of the rival races, which make up Belgium's population, would tend to show that the two languages—French and Flemish—hold about the same position in the kingdom. According to the last census, the number of inhabitants whose mother tongue was French amounted to 3,280,844, and those who spoke Flemish 3,488,481. But, and here is the great point, whereas the great mass of the French-speaking Walloons are entirely ignorant of Flemish, all the educated people of the Flemish provinces speak French as a matter of course. In Brussels, where the two languages are nominally on an equality, it would be possible to walk the streets of the city for a month without ever hearing a word of Flemish.

The relative position of the two languages is aptly illustrated by the French and Flemish newspapers in Belgium. All the leading sheets in Brussels, such as the Conservative Journal de Bruxelles, the Vingtième Siecle, and the Patriote, the Liberal Etoile Belge, the Indépendance Belge, the Chronique, and Le Soir are published in French. Even in Antwerp the principal organ of the press, La Metropole, is a French publication.

These facts are easily explained. The Belgians are a practical people, and educated Flemings are far-sighted enough to realize that the French language puts them in touch with a nation of 40,000,000 people, whereas Flemish, which is not even understood in Germany, isolates them.

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The question of the Antwerp fortifications has once more been brought forward by Gen. Brialmont. He has elaborated a new plan, according to which the existing works are to be completely demolished and replaced by a fortified inclosure to be erected on the site of the nine forts of the present retrenchment camp. The question of the defense of Antwerp in time of war is one of vital importance to Belgium, and has preoccupied military engineers for many years past.

Gen. Brialmont's plan, coming as it does from one of the foremost military engineers of the day, seems to be the most practical and feasible one yet devised, and is supported by the most competent authorities in Belgian army circles. Gen. Brialmont has always been of the opinion that Belgium should be a military power, albeit a second or a third rate one. In this connection he has just published a work in which his previous theories on the subject of war and standing armies are summed up and explained at length.

He believes that the limitation of population by war is a necessity. He is a disciple of Malthus, whose theory, he says, has, since it was first enunciated, been greatly exaggerated. He refers to the laws on the limitation of population which prevailed in ancient Greece, throughout Europe in the Middle Ages, and in India and China to-day. Reference is then made to the laws prohibiting marriages among the paupers which prevailed to a recent date in Bavaria and Switzerland.

After reviewing the various causes which tend to check the normal increase of population, he finally touches upon the great question of war, which he declares is an evil, no doubt, but a necessary evil.

"Man," says the General, "is naturally a fighter, and the instincts of combativity show themselves in him from his earliest years."

This fact, according to Gen. Brialmont, is not to be deplored, for civilization has been the result of wars which have accelerated the march of human progress in every age. No great political or social progress has been effected without the help of war. It is a fallacy, moreover, to suppose that civilization diminishes the chances of war; on the contrary, it may be said that a highly civilized state of society tends toward the increase of armies, says the General in conclusion.

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Many well-known Brussels society people have just left on a pilgrimage to Rome for the Pope's jubilee. Among them are the Dowager Countess de Mérode-Westerloo, Marquis and Marquise de Beaufort, Prince de Chimay, Baron de Crombrugghe, Count Aymard d'Ursel, M. and Mme. Georges Dupret.

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The Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul's long-heralded work on George Sand is shortly to be published. It is certain to provoke as much interest as have the Vicomte's previous works on Balzac, George Sand, and Musset.

B. C. De W.

A LINGERING COUGH

The cough that holds on in spite of all remedies needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cold that causes the cough.

How? Scott's Emulsion.

Why Scott's Emulsion? Because it stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes.

When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

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Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

SENATE DEMOCRATS AND BRYANISM

Choice of Gorman as Leader Signifies No Sudden Revolt.

Sentiment of Democratic Senators Long Has Been Anti-Bryan—Men Once His Stanch Supporters Now Oppose the Nebraskan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The selection of Arthur Pue Gorman, immediately on his return to the Senate, as the Democratic leader has been heralded as indicating a change in feeling on the part of Democratic Senators toward Bryan and Bryanism. If it does not indicate that, it is a matter of course manifestation of a sentiment which has long existed.

The Senate Democrats are not Bryan men, and have not been for a long time. The average Democratic Senator wants harmony, and while he is radically opposed to Bryan, he does not think it necessary to chase Bryan's friends out of the party by saying unpleasant things about their leader. Yet when the occasion arises, as when Gorman was chosen for leader, the Democratic Senator does not hesitate to take action which is hightly disagreeable to the Bryanites.

When the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourned there was hardly a Bryan man in the Senate—certainly not a single out-spoken Bryan man. It remains to be seen whether among the new Senators there are any who are irretrievably committed to Bryanism. One or two of them come to Washington with the reputation of being devoted to the Nebraska man, but it has been observed that a very short experience in the Senate is all that is needed to transform a Bryan man into an opponent of Bryanism.

When it is said the Democrats of the Senate have not for a long time had any use for Bryanism it must be remembered that among these Senators are some who were formerly noted as among the most rampant defenders of the Chicago platform of 1896, if not of the Kansas City platform of 1900. Senator Bailey was one of the strongest defenders of free silver a few years ago. Senator Carmack, even after his election to the Senate, was understood to be violent on the subject of Bryanism. Senator Daniel was put forward as the silver candidate for Chairman at the Chicago Convention when Senator Hill was defeated. Senator Dubois came over to the Democratic Party on the free silver issue, as did Senators Patterson and Teller. Senator Money claimed the honor of being the original Bryan boomer.

A year or more ago Mr. Bryan came to Washington, as had been his custom, to instruct the party leaders on his views of public policies. He had often done it before, and had always been listened to with attention. In 1900, when he paid his regular visit to Washington, the Senators of his party deserted the chamber and sauntered out into the marble room, eager to shake him by the hand and assure him of their devotion.

But in 1902, for the first time Mr. Bryan met with a distinct shock. Some of the Democratic leaders in the House received his instructions as of old, and there was little, if any, change there. But when he went over to the Senate he met with an entirely different reception.

The Democratic Senators refused to listen to him. It was not only the men who had supported him simply for the sake of regularity, such as Pettus and Clay, who took this attitude, but even his one-time stalwart supporters, such as Dubois and Carmack. Mr. Bryan went back to Lincoln, and never since then has he held one of his old levees in the marble room.

Almost at that very time leading Senators were conferring with New York Democrats with a view of re-organizing the party, dropping Bryanism and carrying that State. It was in these conferences that the Parker boom originated, in consequence of the impression that Judge Parker would be the Gubernatorial candidate that year. When the Congressional campaign was organized, Senator Carmack secured the selection of James M. Griggs of Georgia as Chairman. This move was rather a surprise to some who had watched the steady repudiation of Bryan by the Senators, for Griggs had the reputation of being a Bryan man.

The selection was made advisedly, however, Griggs conducted the campaign as far as he could on the tariff and trust issues and showed as strong a desire to get away from the issues which had wrecked the party as any Senator could have wished. He went even further than Carmack, for he dropped the Philippine issue as well as the silver issue, much to the Tennessee Senator's surprise and somewhat to his disgust. Bryan was ignored throughout the campaign, and such speeches as he made were delivered, not at the instance of the committee, but at the invitation of private clubs.

It is not too much to say for a year past there has not been a single out-and-out Bryan man in the Senate. Even such men as Senator Tillman, while undoubtedly holding their old opinions, have acquiesced in the elimination of Bryan from Senatorial councils and have made no protest against it. Such men as Bailey, formerly among his strongest supporters, have taken the lead in his elimination. The determined attitude of the Senate Democrats has infected their colleagues in the House to a considerable extent.

The election of Senator Gorman to the leadership, therefore, did not represent any change in sentiment or policy. He would have been the leader a year ago, if he had been in the Senate. What it did represent was a desire on the part of the Democrats to secure a capable commander. Senator Jones of Arkansas had been nominally the leader, but for a year or more his leadership had been nominal. The Democrats in the Senate were really directed by a sort of syndicate leadership among the members of which were Cockrell, Bailey and Dubois. But the want of a capable leader was keenly felt. As the time drew near for Mr. Gorman to take his seat, it became certain that he would be the actual leader, even if he were not elected to that position. He is the leader, and the Democrats are doing the best they can to become an organized and united body under him.

Admiral Rodgers Here.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy, from the Asiatic station, arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul. Accompanying him were Mrs. Rodgers and their son, Frederick Rodgers. He has been enjoying three months' leave of absence preparatory to assuming command next month of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in succession to Rear Admiral Barker, who is to succeed Rear Admiral Nicholson in command of the North Atlantic squadron. Admiral Nicholson will be placed under waiting orders.

Amen Corner Corporation's Dinner.

The Amen Corner Corporation is to give its annual dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on April 17. The dinners of the Amen Corner, for a number of years, have been given in the honor of an individual, but this year the dinner will be in honor of every member of the Amen Corner—Republicans, Democrats, Mugwumps, Prohibitionists, Socialists, Anarchists, and all sorts and conditions of men. The President, the Governor of the State of New York, and the Governors of other States, as well as important United States Senators, Mayor Low, and Samuel Fleischmann have been invited. Democrat most of them are to be present and many will make speeches.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th St.

Prompt attention assured all mail orders.

Another Sale of Sample Brass Beds

At One-third Under Regular Prices.

Fourth Floor.

The sale of Sample Brass Beds held several days since was very successful. It did not take discriminating buyers long to recognize the greatness of the values. Those on sale to-day are in every way as desirable.

One-half of the lot is from our own stock, the other half represents a special underpriced purchase from a leading maker.

If you measure this sale with the same enthusiasm that we do—and you should—for it is of extraordinary importance—then we shall be greatly disappointed if the entire lot is not disposed of to-day.

1¼-inch posts, bow foot, large mounts and vases, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $22.00; reduced to	$14.00	1¼-inch posts, bow feet, goose neck, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $30.00; reduced to	$20.00	1¼-inch posts, bow foot, heavy filling, 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes only; our regular selling price is $33.75; reduced to	$23.50
1¼-inch posts, bow foot, large mounts and vases, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $22.00; reduced to	$15.00	1⅜-inch continuous bent posts, T ball joints, 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes only; our regular selling price is $48.00; reduced to	$27.50	1¼-inch posts, bow foot, extra large mounts and vases, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $35.00; reduced to	$23.50
1¾-inch posts, bow foot, large mounts and vases, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $24.75; reduced to	$17.50	1½-inch continuous bent posts, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $52.50; reduced to	$30.00	2-inch posts, 1-inch top rod, extra heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $54.75; reduced to	$33.00
2-inch posts, arch top, heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $47.00; reduced to	$29.00	2-inch posts, bow foot, extra heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $47.00; reduced to	$32.50	2-inch posts, 1-inch top rod, ¾-inch filling, extra large mounts and vases; 4 ft. 6 in. size only, our regular selling price is $60.00; reduced to	$35.00
2-inch posts, bow foot, T ball joints, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $45.00; reduced to	$28.00	1½-inch continuous bent posts, T ball joints, 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $55.00; reduced to	$32.50	1¾-inch continuous bent post, cast brass trimmings; 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $65.00; reduced to	$36.00
2-inch posts, T ball construction, bow foot, goose neck, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $42.00; reduced to	$31.00	2-inch posts, goose neck, extra large mounts and vases; 4 ft. 6 in. size only; T ball joints; our regular selling price is $70.00; reduced to	$45.00	2-inch posts, 1¾-inch top rod, cast brass trimmings; 4 ft. 6 in. size only; our regular selling price is $88.00; reduced to	$65.00

A Host of Incomparable Offerings Monday

From Our China Store.

Fourth Floor.

Our China, Glass and Art Object Store bears an enviable reputation for the high character of its wares and the excellence of its values. Many of its special selling occasions will long live in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to participate in the offerings. Another under-price movement begins to-day. We've prepared a host of specials in China, Cut Glass, Lamps, etc., which will parallel those of the past and which will no doubt prove equally magnetic.

200 DOZEN THIN JAPANESE CUPS AND SAUCERS; richly decorated in the beautiful colorings and tints; on dainty, artistic shapes; regular price $1.10, Monday, each 55

500 DOZEN LIMOGES CHINA TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS; decorated in delicate sprays and stippled effects; Monday, each 25

25 DOZEN GERMAN CHINA CAKE PLATES; decorated in green, tinted borders, also in floral effects; this China is exceptionally clear and perfect; for Monday, each 45

TEA-POTS; THE BLACK, FIREPROOF KIND; with fancy decorations; no better pot used for the making of tea; 3 sizes—each ..... 40, 45 and 50

TUMBLERS; EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY, thin lead blown tumblers; not the rough edge kind, but every one perfect; each 5

BATH ROOM SETS; composed of one brush vase, one mug, one soap dish, decorated in rich, deep blue and floral effects; value $2.00 set, Monday 95

LAMPS—THE POPULAR RED-AND-BLACK LAMP, with central draft burner and ruby etched globe; Monday $4.95

LAMP GLOBES; the only etched kind; 10 in. size, Monday $2.00

100 CUT-GLASS WATER BOTTLES, Monday $1.50

100 CUT-GLASS WINE DECANTERS, with or without handles; Monday $2.55

100 CUT-GLASS SUGARS AND CREAMERS; extra deep, rich cuttings; value $5.00, Monday $2.95

100 PAIRS CUT-GLASS SUGARS AND CREAMERS; no orders taken for more than this limited quantity; pair $1.00

25 DOZEN SALAD OR CAKE DISHES; large size, effectively decorated on thin China; Monday, each 39

$22.50 Dinner Sets $16.50

We have selected for this sale an entirely new pattern in fine English Dinner Sets; the quality of the ware, together with its exquisitely effective decoration and price lowness, presents to you one of the most favorable opportunities ever offered for serviceable dinnerware.

This pattern, being carried in open stock, may be matched at any time; regular price for set of 100 pieces, $22.50, Monday $16.50

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The Best Orientals and Domestics Are Here Shown.

Third Floor.

An Oriental Rug is not only a thing of beauty, but an article of all utilities. Three thousand years or more of universal service has proven its virtues.

The Rug is the nearest friend of the people of the East. Upon it they expend all the artistic feeling that nature has implanted in them. Therefore they are woven in designs and colors that one cannot tire of seeing, the charms of which grow greater as the Rug grows older.

Our present showing of Orientals is the best we've as yet made.

It is broad, beautiful and comprehensive, embracing some of the rarest and choicest products that have ever come to America.

The best products of the Occidental weaver, too, are here shown, as in few other stores. Wiltons, Axminsters, Smyrnas and every other good sort in the most pleasing and captivating designs that have ever been seen.

The Simpson Crawford Co. stock of Rugs in its entirety is one that it would indeed be a hard matter to excel.

500 CARABAGH, KAJAKJI AND SMALL PERSIAN RUGS; all in good condition $4.75

FOUR BALES EXTRA QUALITY GHENDJI RUGS in unique designs $8.50

250 EXTRA QUALITY ANTIQUE AND MODERN SHIRVAN RUGS; selected for their unusually fine texure and soft colorings $14.50

THREE ORIGINAL BALES OF ANTIQUE HEAVY PERSIAN AND KURD RUGS; many very fine specimens of Eastern weaving among them $19.50

200 ANTIQUE FERREGHAN AND SEREBEND RUGS in the beautiful designs and colors for which they are noted, ... $26.50

LARGE SQUARE SILKY KAZAKS; the most durable of all the Turkish Rugs; long, heavy pile and strong weave geometrical figures and beautiful colors; most suitable for foyer halls and offices $29.50

We call attention to our large and varied assortment of medium and high grade Persian, Turkish and India Carpets, including every weave and size in the above mentioned Rugs.

PERSIAN AND TURKISH SILK RUGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH AND ROYAL WILTON RUGS, in new and exclusive designs and colorings; guaranteed qualities; the most durable and beautiful Domestic Rugs made.

We carry a large assortment of hall and odd size Wilton and Smyrna Rugs.

9 x 12 feet	$32.50 to $50.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$28.50 to $40.00
6 x 9 ft.	$17.50 to $20.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$11.50 to $17.50
3 x 5 feet	$5.25 to $7.50
2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.	

AXMINSTER RUGS, PRODUCTS OF FAMOUS MILLS; long, high pile, close weave, Turkish, Persian and Domestic designs.

9 x 12 feet	$23.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$21.50
6 x 9 feet	$14.50
3 x 6 feet	$3.85
2 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft. 3 in.	$1.95

Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed quality, all wool; Oriental designs and colorings.

9 x 12 feet	$22.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$16.50
6 x 9 feet	$10.50
4 x 7 feet	$5.25
3 x 6 feet	$3.25
30 x 60 inches	$2.25
26 x 54 inches	$1.75
21 x 45 inches	$1.25
18 x 36 inches	85

STRUCK AN OILY SPRING.

Flow of Water Into a Trench in the Bronx Cannot Be Stopped—Its Source Unknown.

While digging a deep trench in front of Hupfel's brewery in St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Saturday afternoon, workmen discovered a spring of dark oily water flowing out of a crevice in a rock. It has resisted the efforts of the laborers to stop the flow. At a late hour last night it was flowing with unabated force at the rate of a couple of thousands gallons an hour.

There is a constant bubbling in the basin which the spring has hollowed out in the rock, and every few seconds a gassy bubble rises to the surface and breaks, spreading the oil over the water.

The heavy rains of last week caused water to accumulate in the cellar of the brewery office to such an extent that it was decided to extend a drain from the cellar to the sewer, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Work was begun Saturday morning and before they had dug more than a couple of feet the workmen found the ground saturated with water. The belief was that a break had occurred in one of the water pipes accounting for the accumulation of water in the cellar. The pipes were reached, but all were found intact.

The flow of water continued and it was not until solid rock was struck at a depth of about six feet that the source was discovered. To prevent the water from undermining the sidewalk and street, a twenty-foot length of steel pipe has been used to drain the flow into the sewer. The attention of the Department of Sewers has been called to the matter, and a thorough investigation is to be made to-day.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Preparedness

THIS is a wonderful word. Splendid when applied to the horse that has been trained right up to the pink of perfection and stands ready for a great race. Superb when applied to a vast army equipped with most perfect weapons and ready for offence or defence at the moment of the bugle's call.

But how infinitely greater is its value to the everyday needs of a great nation at peace with all the world, when it applies fully, completely, exhaustively to a *Great Modern Store* that stands ready to serve the public with the thousands upon thousands of things that the public needs.

Back of Preparedness are months of Preparation; months when the world's most skilful experts have girdled the globe, and spent days and weeks in planning, searching, examining, choosing and buying merchandise of every conceivable character for personal wear of man, woman and child; and the furnishing and beautifying of the home.

When you remember that in one style of shoes there may be eight or ten sizes, and a half-dozen widths to each size, and thirty or more models at a single price—when you realize that in one single line of silks at one price, there are often over a hundred colorings; and then to comprehend the almost infinite number of diverse general lines of goods gathered here, even before the analysis of varieties begins, you may catch some hint of the labor of preparation for a new season in a great Modern Store.

And when you remember that a single width lacking in any size of any shoe—a single shade lacking in any color of any line of silk or dress goods or ribbon, or gloves, would make this an incomplete and unprepared store—then you may in a measure appreciate the immensity of that marvelous word that tells the condition of WANAMAKER'S on this Monday in the middle of March when the world is preparing for the new season now almost here—

PREPAREDNESS

Women's Dresses

Variety of Tailor-made Styles

WISH we could stand all of our immense variety of Tailor-made Suits up in a row and have you walk by them. It would be a long walk, but an interesting one.

Here are a baker's a dozen that are merely representative:

At $12—Smartly made cheviot suits.
At $15—Three styles—of tweed, of cheviot and of mixed Venetian cloth.
At $19—Suits of homespun.
At $25—Suits of vailing, all silk-lined.
At $27.50—Exquisite suits of broadcloth, all silk-lined.
At $30—Four styles; etamines, cheviots and tweeds.
At $32—Stylish suits of cheviot.
At $33—Two styles in voile.
At $35—Two styles—of cheviot and voile.
At $40—Three styles—of plain cloth, novelty cheviot and broadcloth.
At $45—Five styles—of tweed, of broadcloth and of voile.
At $50—Handsome etamine dresses, lace-trimmed.
At $52—Three styles, two of broadcloth, one of voile.
At $60—Several styles of handsome suits.
And every other price, up to $150, including a number of imported tailor-made styles.
Second floor, Broadway.

Fine LAMPS

Worth a Half More or Double Today's Prices

SOME good purchases from several manufacturers started the bargain ball rolling. Then we added some fine pieces from our own regular stocks to make the interest still broader.

Here is much beauty for Summer homes at little cost:

Japanese Bronze and Pottery Vases mounted with oil-founts—
At $5, from $7.50 to $12.
At $9, from $15. At $18.50, from $25.
Aurelian ware Pottery Lamps, in rich dark blended colorings, at $5, worth $8.50 to $12.
Metallic Table Lamps, with enameled bodies in green and brown, mounted with gilt and bronze; lamps have separate center draught burners. At $1, worth $2.50 to $3.50.
Decorated Lamps at $2.50, worth $3.50 and $4. Tall and squat lamps, nicely decorated on light and dark grounds; complete with globe to match.
At $5, worth $8.50—Reception Lamps complete with 10-in. globes; handsome floral designs on dark grounds.
At $7.50 worth $12—Tall Lamps with hand-painted decorations, mountings in old brass finish, and complete with 12-in. globes.
Ruby Lamp Globes, at $1, $1.85, and $2—Rich satin finish, 9, 10 and 12-in. Worth one-third more.

PORTABLE GAS LAMPS

Portable Gas Reading Lamps with cast base and column finished in Japanese bronze and old brass. They are complete with six feet of mohair tubing, Argand burner, and nicely decorated shade. At $1.75, worth $3.
Basement.

Taffeta Ribbons

YOU can save about one-third on regular values, in this offering of new, pretty Taffeta Ribbon. Colors are white, cream, rose, light blue, and the quality is excellent. 3⅜ in. wide, 12c yd.; 4 in. wide, 15c yd.
Tenth street, Elevator Counter.

SILKS That Everybody Will Like

At Prices You'll Like

TO do the thing that is hard to do—to obtain bargains where they would be least expected—to accomplish the unusual for the benefit and gratification of our public—these are the things we take delight in.

To secure such seasonable, desirable, staple silks as these, so decisively under-price when most wanted, and with market prices of silks sharply advancing, is no small accomplishment.

The most notable part of this good fortune comes because labor troubles caused delay in making, and a large cancelled order threw the silks our way.

Here are the items:

5000 Yards White Habutai, 30c a yard; worth 45c
24 inches wide; cool and light-weight Japanese silk.
7000 Yards Striped Pongee Silks, 58c yd.; worth $1
Natural ecru or pongee color silks, in a great variety of self-colored stripes. Very many are in openwork or hemstitched stripes. Fine qualities. A very special offering, for Pongees are in high favor again this season.
3700 Yards Polka-dot Liberty Satins,
58c a Yard; worth 85c
Imported Liberty Satins; navy blue-and-white, black-and-white polka-dots, in single and cluster dots in great variety. Very desirable Summer silks.
3000 Yards Fancy Striped Tussah Silks,
65c a Yard; worth $1
Natural bamboo-colored grounds, with neat colored stripes. Various styles; some polka-dots forming stripes, others fancy and multicolor stripes with neat jacquard figures.
3500 Yards Black Peau de Soie at 68c yd.; worth $1
An excellent black silk, very much in demand, at a very special price.
3000 Yards Guaranteed Black Taffeta,
68c a yard; worth 85c
Fine, bright imported and domestic black Guaranteed Taffetas of special merit.
3000 Yards Checked Louisines,
75c a yard; worth $1
Ten sizes of shepherd checks and hair-line checks, in Taffetas and Louisines. Black-and-white and navy blue-and-white.
1500 Yards Double-width Foulards,
$2 a Yard; worth $2.50 to $3.50
Rich double-fold Foulards; 42 and 45 inches wide; navy blue-and-white dots and designs; also colors in many styles.
Rotunda.

The CHINA Sale

A Few Bugle Calls of Emphatic Offerings

HERE is news that deserves a half-page story, for it tells of values not to be matched in New York City, on wares of the very choicest character. The store's many splendid attractions today crowd the telling of each into ill-deserved littleness.

There is a ring to every item that all shrewd housekeepers will hear.

DINNER SETS

The third week of this March Sale finds us showing as great savings as on the first day the goods were opened.
At $17.50, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fine flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 8 platters.
At $32.50, worth $40—113-piece Dinner Sets in Theodore Haviland china; fine flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 8 platters.
At $13.50, worth $20—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 8 platters.
At $10, worth $13—English porcelain Dinner Sets, in blue border decoration; 100 pieces with soup tureen and 8 platters.
At $8.50, worth $12—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; two good decorations.
At $6, worth $8.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets; underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 8 in., $3 and $4, worth $5 and $8.
Bowls, 9 in., $5, worth $10.
Celery Trays, $3, $3.50 and $5.50, worth $5, $6 and $10.
Water Carafes, $2, $2.50 and $3, worth $4, $4.50 and $5.
Olive Dishes, $1, $1.25 and $1.75, worth $1.75, $2 and $3.
Water Tumblers, $3 dozen, worth $6.
Claret Jugs, $7.50 and $9, worth $12 and $16.
Tankard Water Jugs, $6 and $9, worth $10 and $16.
Nappies, 9 in., $4, worth $7.50.

HISTORICAL PLATES

Fine porcelain Plates, in fourteen different scenes made famous in American history.
At 30c Each, worth 50c

DECORATED PLATES

Most of these Plates are worth, and have sold at from $1.50 to $2 each; a collection of these
Today at 75c Each
Basement.

White Enameled Chairs and Sofas

At Half Price

NO other furniture is quite so cool-looking and beautiful for the Summer home as this same White Enameled goods. Always dainty and refined, as well as inexpensive.

We have just received from one of our manufacturers of fine parlor furniture quite a collection of Sofas, Arm Chairs, Fancy Chairs and Side Chairs done in white enamel, white enamel with blue decorations, natural birch and forest green. The enameled pieces have upholstered seats with covers of fancy art drapery cloth. The natural birch and the green pieces have Japanese matting seats. There are about 140 pieces in all, and they will be sold at just half price. Among them, these:

At $2.50, from $5—White enamel Side Chair.
At $2.50, from $5—Forest green finished Side Chair.
At $4, from $8—White enamel Side Chair.
At $4, from $8—White enamel Side Chair; blue decorations.
At $5, from $10—White enamel Arm Chairs.
At $5, from $10—White enamel Arm Chairs; blue decorations.
At $5, from $10—Natural birch Arm Chairs.
At $7.50, from $15—White enamel Sofas.
At $7.50, from $15—Natural birch Sofas.

These pieces of furniture are suitable for sitting-rooms, bedrooms, in country houses or seashore places, and are beautifully finished and of finest construction.
Fourth floor.

Your Easter Suit To Order

IF you want to appear in a new Frock Coat on Easter Sunday and intend having it made to order, it's time you let us take your measure. We are making up Frock Coats and Waistcoats from a special, soft grade of black thibet, silk-lined throughout, for $35—garments you will be proud to let yourself be seen in. For the style, fit and tailoring are the best that expert custom-work can produce.

Striped worsted trousers, to complete the suit, to order at $6.50 to $10.

Business Suits, too—don't overlook them. This collection of fancy cheviots will give you as much leeway as you care for, in the selection of a Sack Suit that will have at once style and serviceability. $25 and $30.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Hundred Thousand Yards of Fancy Mädras at 10c

32 Inches Wide and Worth a Half More

THESE are all in this year's new patterns—an assortment of about four hundred different designs—identical with goods selling everywhere at 15c a yard.

The explanation of such a bargain coming now is simple enough. The mill's season is over, and the surplus goods are in one to four pieces of a pattern, impossible for jobbers to handle. Quick selling demanded a great store that could show them directly to the public; and that meant WANAMAKER'S.

More than three quarters of the entire lot are in the favored blue and white grounds, with plain stripes and figured effects of the most beautiful designs of the season. There is a sprinkling of the new grays, or gun-metal effects; also quite a quantity in the plain, solid colors.

It is a superb variety of the best fifteen-cent madras on the market, to-day at 10c a yard!
Fourth avenue.

The Under-Price Store

Extraordinary News of LACES

Lace Robes, Lace Collars, Lace Remnants

WE place on sale today in the Under-Price Store, the last, and at the same time, the largest and best collection of Manufacturers' Samples of Laces offered by us this season.

It is a particularly important offering because it includes laces of all of the season's most popular sorts—and there's hardly any need of telling women that this is to be a lace season *par excellence*.

These beautiful laces come in strips of 2 to 20 yards each. We shall sell pieces that are 5 yards long and upwards, by the yard; pieces of 4½ yards and less will be sold by the strip only. The collection includes

Allovers	Edgings	Insertions	Irregular Bandings
Galons	Medallions	Separable Effects,	

in such varieties as Point Venise, Crochet, Chiffon Applique, Guipure, Batiste, Repousse, Oriental and Net-ground Laces; also some lengths of lace-edged mull. Colors are black, white, cream and ecru. We have grouped them as follows:

At 5c to 20c yard, worth 12½c to 30c.
At 25c to 35c yard, worth 40c to 55c.
At 40c to 50c yard, worth 65c to 75c.
At 60c to $1 yard, worth $1 to $1.50.
At $1.25 to $4 yard, worth $2 to $6.

Every woman who intends to wear a bit of lace on her gown or shirt-waist this Summer should come today. It is of particular importance to dressmakers; for it provides the best laces at far below regular prices.

In addition, these offerings:

Lace Robes
Ten in all; of white tambour lace, that were formerly priced at $6 and $8; now $3.50 each.

Lace Collars
Sixty dozens of hand-made Lace Collars, in three attractive styles, both round and square. Fully worth $1, at 50c each.

Lace Remnants
The short ends that have come from our regular stock—and consequently comprising practically all the favorite sorts of laces, in newest patterns. There are edgings, insertions, galons and bandings, in black, white, cream and ecru. All priced at
One-Quarter to One-Half of former Prices

Sale of Imported Leather Goods

Manufacturers' Samples at Half Prices

A CERTAIN manufacturer of leather goods is also an importer of them, on a very large scale. His samples of his this-season's importations have now served their purpose, and come to us to be sold at

HALF OF THEIR REAL VALUE

It is a broad and most attractive collection; too varied, naturally, to admit of anything but the most general sort of description. But the following groups contain handsome articles of a broad range of usefulness, that are veritable prizes at their present prices. They are some of the best products of foreign skill in leather-working, and many are elaborately and handsomely finished. Earliest pickings best. Price-groups:

At 10c to 25c each—Purses, Chatelaine Belaour-cases, Children's Wrist Bags, Bill Folds, and a variety of Pocket-books.

At 35c each—Purses in a variety of leathers, sizes and styles; Chatelaine Bags, Beaded Wrist Bags; Cases for telegram blanks, Postal-card Cases, Spectacle Cases, Women's Pocket-books, Card Cases, Leather Watch Chains, Children's Wrist Bags.

At 50c each—Wrist Bags, Small Sewing Boxes, Chatelaine Bags, Purses, Pigskin Wallets, Women's Pocket-books, mounted, Pigskin Card Cases with memorandum book and pencil.

At 75c—Glove Boxes, Wrist Bags, Purses, Chatelaine Bags, Cigar Cases, Music Rolls, Note Books, Pocket Writing Cases, Portfolios, Handkerchief Boxes, Pigskin Letter Cases with memorandum book and pencil, Seal Pocket-books mounted and plain.

At 85c—Sewing Boxes, Purses, Card Cases, Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags, Necktie Cases, Opera Bags, Novelty Wrist Bags.

At $1—Small Writing Tablets, Purses, Chatelaine Bags, Opera Bags, Lunch Sets, Bill Trays, Pigskin Letter Cases.

At $1.25—Purses, Wrist Bags, Lunch Sets, containing knife, fork and spoon in leather cases, and Chatelaine Bags.

At $1.35 to $3.25—Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, Pigskin Combination Pocket-books for women, Men's Pocket-books, Lunch Sets, Card Cases; Combination glove, tie and handkerchief Cases.

Also these special lots of American-made goods secured under-price.

At 50c, Wrist Bags worth 75c to $1
In tan gray and black grain walrus; three sizes, with gilt or nickel frames; long chains, plain or jeweled clasps; silk-lined; with or without inside frames; some with extra coin purse.

At 10c and 15c, Belts worth 15c, 25c
1-in. and 1¼-inch straight Belts, in patent leather, light tan and brown sole leather; three styles of gilt, nickel and black Harness buckles.

At 50c, Belts worth $1
Black Taffeta Belts, with satin edge; with clasp and back-piece in French gray finish.

Boys' Suits, $2

About two hundred and fifty suits at this very little price—a collection of Vestee, Middy and Sailor Blouse styles of all sorts and descriptions. All sizes from 3 to 8 years somewhere in the lot, though, of course, not in each style. Former prices, $3.50 to $10; choose now at

Two Dollars a Suit

Corsets Under-Price

Four attractive groups of Corsets at little prices.

At 50c, worth $1—Tape Girdles, straight-front; white. Sizes 18 to 22 in.

At 50c, worth $1.25—R. & G. Corsets of yellow silk batiste; straight-front, dip hips and abdomen; close boned, lace and ribbon-trimmed. Sizes 18 to 21.

At $1.25, worth $2.50—L. C. and P. D. Corsets of imported white coutil; straight-front, bias and straight cut, medium short hips. Odd sizes, 18 to 26.

At $1.25, worth $2.75—R. & G. Corsets of blue and pink silk batiste; bias and gored cut, low bust, short hips; lace and ribbon-trimmed. Sizes 18 to 22 in.

Beauty in Silk Waists

AND more elaborate beauty than ever before, particularly in the higher-priced of the new Silk Waists for Spring. All sorts of laces appear, notably Russian, antique and Cluny, over silk linings; silk embroideries and pendants crop out in unexpected places, while insertions, medallions, and every other imaginable device, are resorted to, in order to furnish variety.

You can get a good idea of our wonderfully rich collection from a glance in one of the Broadway windows today.

Prices run up to $34. But they begin much below that—here are three groups, for example, on a more popular plane:

At $5.50—Of peau de cygne and changeable taffeta; cluster plaits with box plaits and taggeting; cluster-plaited back and fancy stock collar.

At $5.75—Of black-and-white striped taffeta; plaited front with two box plaits, piped with black taffeta; French back, full sleeves.

At $6—Of peau de cygne, in solid colors; cluster-plaited front with lace medallions; others with plaited front, trimmed with embroidered grapes; plaited or French back, full sleeves.
Second Floor, 16th st.

Oriental Furnishings

At Scaled-down Prices

OUR collection of Draperies, Hangings, Furnishings and Curios from the Orient makes a good part of the Third Floor resemble a bazar, with their rich, typically Eastern colorings. Experienced people are here to display them effectively, and to help you in choosing the equipment for Oriental room or den to best advantage.

And the prices that rule on many of the choicest goods make the Eastern section a particularly inviting place just now. For instance—

Jeypore India Print Curtains on red grounds; 6x9 ft., at 50c each, from $1.

Furrukabad India Print Curtains on yellow grounds; 6x12 ft. and 9x9 ft., at 85c each, from $1.75.

Four hundred pairs of Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains, in rich reds, greens, blues and mixed colors, at $3 to $7 pair, usually $3.50 to $9.

One hundred Bagdad Curtains, in five stripe, each 12 in. wide, making curtains 55 in. wide; also solid piece in mosque designs. These are extensively used for door-hangings and couch-covers; moderately priced at $4 and $6 each.

Shirvan Kelim Rugs, suitable for couch-covers, door hangings and floor coverings, at $16.50 to $26 each, from $22 to $30.

Amritzar Phulkaris Gayras, for draperies; red grounds; 4 yds. long and 1 yd. wide, at $3 each, from $4.50.

Kutch Embroidered Antique Borders in terra cotta colors, at $4.75 each, from $7.

Pillows, 24 in. square; with coverings of Oriental embroideries, filled with pure down, at $3.50 each, from $4.

Armor Pieces, comprising helmets, swords, battle-axes, etc., at $1 each, regularly $1.50 to $3.

Kutch Embroidered Odineys; red and terra-cotta grounds; at $2.25 to $3 each, worth $3 to $5.

Palm-leaf and Khus Khus Fans, for wall decorations, at 25c to 45c each, worth 35c to 75c.
Third floor.

Things for the House

PREPARATIONS for this Housewares Sale involved a large operation in *Sewing Machines*. We went to the manufacturer of the WANAMAKER SEWING MACHINES and asked him what he could do in producing a large, special quantity of the favored *Drop-head* Sewing Machines for this event.

Today we present the concrete result of his concession and ours.

Drop-head, Ball-bearing Sewing Machines, with all the usual attachments, of the style usually sold at $24.50, today at

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

Machines have five drawers. Fully guaranteed, of course.

Then here are hints of an excellent and unusually low priced line of Kitchen Utensils—

IMPORTED ENAMELED WARE

Blue outside, white inside:
Long-handled Saucepans, 3 qts., 42c; 4 qts., 53c; 6 qts., 63c; 8 qts., 80c.
Ball-handled Cook Pots, 4 qts., 59c; 6 qts., 63c; 8 qts., 80c; 10 qts., 95c.
Lipped Saucepans, 19c, 25c, 33c.
Lipped Preserve Kettles, 3 qts., 38c; 4 qts., 42c; 5 qts., 53c; 6 qts., 49c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 65c; 14 qts., 72c; 17 qts., 80c.
Milk Pans, 16c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 27c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 83c; 5 qts., 97c.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 43c; 2 qts., 54c; 3 qts., 60c.
Cups and Saucers, 20c and 25c pair.
Frying Pans, 25c, 30c, 38c.
Wash Basins, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Copper Tea and Coffee Pots, nickel-plated; patented wooden handles; 2-pint size, 45c.
Basement.

The Sale of Oxford And Other Shoes

THERE was large public enthusiasm over this popular offering on Saturday. Certainly it is out of knowledge when a more timely offering of desirable Shoes has been made to the public.

We were particularly fortunate in getting the shoes at this time, so are those that share them:

Women's $2 Oxford Shoes at $1
Women's $3 Oxford Shoes at $1.45
Women's $3 and $4 Oxford Shoes at $2
Women's $3 Oxford Shoes at $2
Women's $2.50 Oxford Shoes at $1.40
Women's $2 Oxford Shoes at $1.20
Men's $3.90 and $5 Oxford Shoes at $2.85
Men's $3 and $3.90 Oxford Shoes at $2.40
Men's $3 Oxford Shoes at $1.90

Also some specially good bargains in shoes:

Men's $3 Wear-Well Shoes at $1.90
Men's $3 to $4 Shoes at $2.40
Women's $3.50 Boots at $2.40
Women's $2.50 and $3 Shoes at $1.90
Women's $2 Shoes at $1.20
Boys' and Youths' Shoes at $1.50 and $1.90
Youths' and Boys' Shoes at $1.50 and $1.70
Children's Shoes at $1.20, worth $1.75 and $2
Children's Shoes at $1, usually $1.50
Basement.

Lillian Corsets

Some Price-Reductions.

THESE are among some of the handsomest, most graceful and luxurious models in which the Lillian Corsets are made by French experts, in perfect manner.

The reduced prices they bear are accounted for by the fact that the corsets show signs of soiling—a superficial defect that is more than atoned for by their new prices:

At $9, from $11—Of coutil; low bust; with long piece over hips and abdomen; very flat abdomen; 23 whalebone.

At $9, from $10.50—Of silk batiste; medium high bust; short full hips; for slender figures; in white, pink and blue.

At $12.50, from $15—Of figured silk batiste and dotted silk batiste; low bust; bias sides; hip and front garters attached; long over hips.

At $14, from $18—Of fine silk batiste, in delicate rosebud and bow-knot design; low bust; long hips; front and hip garters attached; daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon.
Second floor, Tenth st.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MISS CLARA BARTON IN RED CROSS WORK

Statement of the ex-General Secretary in Her Defense.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

Walter P. Phillips Says That President Roosevelt Must Have Been Misinformed—The Memorial to Congress.

The recent action of President Roosevelt in refusing to serve on the Board of Consultation of the American National Red Cross, and declining to permit the members of his Cabinet to serve, and the letter written to Miss Clara Barton by Secretary Cortelyou, have drawn from Walter P. Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn., who had been associated with Miss Barton in the Red Cross work, a statement in her defense. The statement, which is very long, gives something of the history of the Red Cross movement in this country and Miss Barton's part in the work, and declares that the President's action was based on a misapprehension of the facts, due to representations made by a minority of the members of the Red Cross—the newer members, and for the most part residents of Washington.

"Some twenty-five years ago," Mr. Phillips says, "when the writer was at the head of The Associated Press in Washington, a lady unknown to him at that time asked, through a mutual friend, for an audience. Miss Barton came to my office and briefly told me the story of the Red Cross from its inception in Geneva down to that time. Even then every important nation on the face of the earth had given its assent and become a party to the Geneva treaty, with the solitary exception of the United States. The matter had been repeatedly presented to our Government, but it had not appealed to Secretary Seward, and his successors in the State Department were reluctant to recommend anything that had been considered and rejected by that alert and able statesman. The latest attempt to secure the adherence of the United States had been made by the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, who had finally given up the contest against precedent and prejudice and had written to Miss Barton that while he wished her success in the field in which he had been defeated, he saw no hope in the situation for her or anybody else.

"Miss Barton, whose services in the Northern armies during the civil conflict are matters of such recent history that I need not dwell upon them, had gone to Europe in 1869 for a much needed rest. With the breaking out of the war between Germany and France she was urged to attach herself to the army of the Grand Duke of Baden, and finally complied. Her services in that terrible conflict were such that she was decorated by the old Emperor William with the order of the Iron Cross.

"In this war Miss Barton gained a direct and comprehensive knowledge of the operations of the Red Cross. She saw with her own eyes what could be accomplished by an organized force on the battlefield, in the hospital, and in the camp. Her opportunities were unrivaled for contrasting the methods of the Red Cross societies with the imperfect work, great as it was, accomplished by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions during the civil war. She returned to America in due course, determined to secure the adoption of the Red Cross treaty by the United States.

"This was the situation when she came to me and told me what had been done by others, and particularly by Dr. Bellows, and how every endeavor, no matter how well directed or how assiduously sustained, had ended in absolute and unequivocal failure, and invited my co-operation. To me the outlook was distinctly dismal, and I told her so, but she had much more to say, and she said it so convincingly that she gradually communicated her enthusiasm to me, as she did to many others.

RED CROSS TREATY.

"Just before President Garfield was shot, in 1881, Mr. Blaine, then his Secretary of State, told Miss Barton, as the outcome of many exhaustive discussions between them, that he believed in the Red Cross treaty sufficiently to urge President Garfield to recommend its adoption by the United States in his forthcoming message to Congress. Thus the matter rested when President Garfield died and Gen. Arthur succeeded him. Mr. Blaine quickly resigned and Mr. Frelinghuysen became the Secretary of State. President Arthur told Miss Barton that anything she felt moderately sure his predecessor would have done, if spared, he would do, and he kept his promise. In his first message he devoted a paragraph to the Geneva treaty, urging its ratification by the Senate. His action resulted in such ratification by the Senate on March 1, 1882.

"Up to this time Miss Barton had paid for clerk hire, stationery, printing, postage, conveyance, rent, fuel, and light out of her own purse, and has continued to do so from the time she appeared in Washington on her Red Cross mission in 1876 through all the speeding years. Many subscriptions, and generous ones, too, have been made to the American Association of the Red Cross for the purpose of relieving specific distress, at Johnstown, in the flooded valleys of the Mississippi, in Cuba during the war with Spain, at Galveston, and elsewhere, but that money has been spent for relief purposes, pure and simple. The expense of maintaining the organization from the beginning to the present time has been paid almost wholly out of the private means of its President.

"The prevailing opinion is that the Red Cross is supported by the Government, and that it has no need for money for the extension of its organization and the expansion of its usefulness. The fact is that the Red Cross the world over is supported by the people, and its office is to serve the Government in times of war by caring for those who fall in battle or are overtaken by disease on the field. The American people have contributed liberally after the manner of the dwellers in other countries in times of calamity or great national distress.

"But all of the contributions referred to were spent for relief, and the very life, the continued existence of the Red Cross, an institution at once grand and effective, have been dependent upon the moderate income of one woman. In a letter written to me in September, 1900, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, then the Vice President and counsel of the Red Cross, gives a detailed account of the cash that Miss Barton had contributed to the Red Cross during the preceding quarter of a century, and it amounted to a sum which would, at compound interest reach fully a quarter of a million dollars. If we add to this the modest compensation of $5,000 per annum during the years Miss Barton has devoted her life and strength to Red Cross work in America and during which time she has never received, or desired to receive, a single penny for her services, it will be readily seen that she has made an investment in principal and interest for the benefit of her countrymen to the amount of another quarter of a million dollars—half a million dollars in all. No man competent to fill her position, even inadequately, would undertake her duties on a salary of $5,000 per annum, and I know of many whose duties are less onerous than hers who have been who are paid $25,000 per annum and upward."

Mr. Phillips refers to the Galveston disaster, Miss Barton's work there, and the resolutions passed by the Central Relief Committee in recognition of that work.

"It has continued to be asserted," Mr. Phillips continues, "that Miss Barton is in her decadence, whereas the truth is that she is stronger, abler, clearer, and more farsighted, more economical of her strength and better fitted to make a fight against disease than any woman twenty-five years her junior. Whenever the proper person, man or woman, or an aggregation of them in the shape of a committee, comes forward with the ability to take up the work and preserve the autonomy of what she has brought forth, she will retire gracefully and with a grateful heart. She feels that she owes it to the people, to the Government, to the numberless Red Cross societies in other lands, and, more than all, to herself, to conserve what she has brought into being, and to take no step that does not contemplate the safety and further development of her beneficent undertaking. This has been her attitude of mind since as early as 1898, and she expressed herself clearly at the annual meeting of the members of the Red Cross, held at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, on July 10, 1900."

At that meeting Miss Barton, speaking of her long service, said:

"Added to the home duties, with a correspondence equal to a bureau, with no revenue, no dues, no fund—have been on seventeen fields in nineteen years; every one carried through—its work finished, its communities rescued, its lives saved, prompt acknowledgment to every contributor rendered, the accounts of each closed at the end, and a public report made, if there were anything left to make it with."

Concluding, she said:

"And now I ask of you my release; that you take up my burden and allow me the few days—nay, years, if that may be—that fall to me. In your many hands the burden will be light that has been heavy on mine. With your united wisdom, it will reach the height it should reach. With a heart full of tenderness for you all, I beg you to grant my request, and when this meeting is closed to go with me to my plain, country home, break bread with me at my own table, and let this be the happiest Red Cross day in all the twenty years. Will some one move the acceptance of this proposition?"

At the annual meeting on Dec. 10 and 11, 1901, Miss Barton repeated her desire to be released.

"There is no change in her position now," Mr. Phillips says, "as is shown from a page of her letter written to President Roosevelt, which was eliminated at the earnest solicitation of her friends."

In the eliminated page Miss Barton says that after the President's action she must leave the country, and adds: "My retirement shall be absolute, out of the influence of all, and I will live out in another country the good faith I have always sought to cherish in my own."

Mr. Phillips proceeds as follows:

"In spite of many ambitious plans to advance individual interests, the person with the required ability and the money necessary to carry on Miss Barton's work has not been found. For more than twenty years I was an active member of the American Red Cross and am familiar with its history, its achievements, and its vicissitudes, from its inception to the present time, and know whereof I speak. The search for her successor has thus far been a vain one, earnestly as Miss Barton and the real friends of the cause have sought for a fitting hand that was willing to assume the arduous duty of guiding the work of the American Red Cross.

"The letter that the President caused Mr. Cortelyou to write to Miss Barton has wounded her. She and her friends are at loss to understand how he could have been led to do this when even a cursory glance at the broad subject would have convinced him that the matter admitted of no controversy whatsoever. To those familiar with Red Cross history it is most obvious that some one was laboring under a gross misconception of Red Cross affairs when the President was informed concerning them, and, believing in his courage and high sense of honor, the friends of the Red Cross and of Miss Barton feel assured that he will amend his action as soon as the real issues in the case are brought to his notice.

"Referring to the memorial to Congress, on the contents of which President Roosevelt based his refusal to serve on the Board of Consultation of the Red Cross or to allow the members of his Cabinet to serve, it will be seen that he was misinformed as to what was done and the manner in which it was done at the Red Cross annual meeting on Dec. 9, 1902. It is greatly to be regretted that such action should have been taken by the President without giving a hearing to the majority of the organization or to Miss Barton herself. There is nothing new or strange in the fact that there should be differences of opinion as to the management of such an organization—very few escape internal conflicts—but it is generally understood that the majority of the members are entitled to control or at least to consideration.

"It is especially significant that the minority should have been heard without notice to the majority, and that it should have proceeded immediately to put the correspondence, without even waiting for the formal reply from Miss Barton, in the form of a memorial to Congress, to be printed as an executive document, and thereby made subject to widespread distribution, under the official frank and apparent authority of Congress, and that its distribution should have been so widely made, both in the United States and abroad, reflecting most unjustly upon the fair name of the organization and its President.

ACTION ON MEMORIAL.

"Regarding the claim that changes were made, in several instances, by a sort of trap laid by Francis Atwater, there is absolutely nothing in that. There was nothing irregular in the request made by him for proxies. He was entirely within his rights. Not one-half of the proxies were returned to his hands or subject to his discretion, but the signers sent them to several of the persons who were present, to use in accordance with their judgment. While there were seven States represented by members actually present, the entire list of signers to the memorial, with one exception, are residents of Washington, D. C. In every act of record, including all to which exceptions are taken, there was a clear majority of those actually present recorded in the affirmative.

"The motion to postpone action upon the by-laws one year, as made by the Hon. John W. Foster, was only voted upon by those present, without the use of proxies, and was defeated by a vote of seventeen to sixteen. There were some present who realized that delay was equivalent to the death of the organization and voted accordingly. The by-laws were not adopted, as stated in the memorial, by a vote of eighty-nine to thirteen, of which seventy-two were proxies. A clear majority of those present voted affirmatively by roll call.

"It is true that the by-laws as adopted were not submitted to the members of the Executive Committee, nor was there any necessity that they should be prior to the meeting. At the time of sending out proxies and the request made for their signing but slight changes had been suggested, and the Hon. Richard Olney, counselor of the Red Cross, had been advised of those. Other and more radical changes were suggested afterward. They were not considered by a self-constituted committee, but by perhaps a dozen different members, who had the right to consider them. No one of them is responsible for the changes, but it was generally determined that they should be presented for adoption as they were finally read in the meeting.

"In providing that the officers shall be elected annually, except the President, who may be elected for life, it was clearly the thought to recognize Miss Barton as all the world has recognized her, as peculiarly the embodiment of the Red Cross idea and principles, and whose life work fairly entitles her to such recognition. Indeed, upon the resolution presented by Dr. A. Monae Lesser, as follows, the vote recorded included every one present in the affirmative with three exceptions:

"Whereas, The members of the American National Red Cross are cognizant of the past unceasing and efficient labors of their President, Miss Clara Barton, and whereas they desire to express their appreciation and confidence in her as the President, be it resolved that Miss Clara Barton shall be the President of the American National Red Cross during her natural life, hoping that God many grant that she may be spared to hold this post for many years hence.

"To show the claims to priority of those present on the floor and voting, the following list is significant:

Dr. Julian B. Hubbell.—Present on every field excepting Galveston.
Mrs. Enola L. Gardner.—Mississippi River.
Dr. Joseph Gardner.—Johnstown, Port Royal hurricane, Cuba.
Dr. Monae Lesser.—Havana and Santiago.
Mrs. Harriet L. Reed.—Johnstown, Port Royal.
Major James A. McDowell.—Johnstown, Cuba, and Galveston.
Gen. William H. Sears.—Galveston.
Mrs. Fannie B. Ward.—Cuba and Galveston.

"During the period of its existence there have been the following occasions in which the agencies of the Red Cross have been invoked—calamitous disasters too far-reaching in their effect for local relief:

"Michigan forest fires, 1881; Mississippi floods, 1882-3; Mississippi cyclone, 1883; Balkan war (money sent,) 1883; Ohio and Mississippi floods, 1884; Texas famine, 1885; Charleston earthquake, 1886; Mount Vernon (Ill.) cyclone, 1888; Florida yellow fever, 1888; Johnstown disaster, 1889; Russian famine, 1891-2; Pomeroy (Iowa) cyclone, 1893; South Carolina islands tidal wave, 1893-4; Armenian massacres, 1896; Cuban reconcentrados, 1898; Spanish-American war, 1898; Galveston disaster, 1900.

"Contributions in money and supplies have been received for the relief of sufferers by these calamities, as shown by the several reports, of more than $1,000,000, and although the exigencies of the situation rendered the work of distribution one of great difficulty it has been done so wisely, prudently, and effectively as not only to accomplish its purpose, but to excite the admiration of all who were personally conversant with it.

"As already noted, the signers of the memorial to Congress are, with one exception, citizens of the District of Columbia, and most of them are new members, the most persistent agitator—Miss Mabel T. Boardman—having been swept into membership on the flood tide that brought us the new act of incorporation in 1900. Among the suggestions made by Miss Boardman, in a letter written to Mrs. John A. Logan, Vice President of the Red Cross, is one providing that Miss Barton be relegated to the rear—made Honorary President—and an annuity arranged for her by Miss Boardman's father and others, amounting to $2,500 per annum. If anything were needed to show that Miss Boardman is a very new element in the Red Cross, her proposition to pension Miss Barton would be quite sufficient."

Mr. Phillips concludes as follows:

"A year ago, after having served the Red Cross as its General Secretary for more than twenty years, I declined a re-election, but I cannot let this occasion pass without raising my voice in protest, for I owe it to myself to defend a woman who is being unjustly assailed and I have spoken because I owe it also to the rapidly disappearing fragments of the Federal armies, which, once every year, march again to martial music under the banner of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the memory of those wearers of both blue and gray who, ranging themselves upon the firing line when the bugle's blast was heard by Southern ford and glen, fell and now sleep beneath the unremembering grass, the deep slumber from which there is no material awakening."

When We Tell You

that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure your cold quickly and pleasantly, we know whereof we speak. Try it yourself. Your druggist sells it.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

GIFT TO LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL

J. Rogers Maxwell Offers to Build Memorial Structure.

He Will Put Up the Two Central Sections of a New Building—One Wing a Skene Memorial—Public Appeal for the Other.

It has been announced that Long Island College Hospital is to have a new structure, replacing the present building occupied by it. This will be done through the generosity of J. Rogers Maxwell, who has offered to build at his own expense the two central sections of the proposed structure as a memorial to his brother, Henry W. Maxwell, who for many years was a member of the Board of Regents of the hospital, and who, at the time of his death, was engaged on a plan for its reconstruction.

Mr. Maxwell's offer was set forth in a letter to the Board of Regents, in which he says:

"It is my desire to erect a memorial to my late brother, Henry W. Maxwell, and it is fitting that this memorial should be a fulfillment of his desire to obtain new buildings and an equipment for the Long Island College Hospital.

"I therefore offer to the Board of Regents to construct and equip the two central buildings shown on the accompanying perspective drawing and plans, upon the premises now owned by the institution. Upon acceptance of this offer, I shall make all necessary contracts in my own name, and when completed I shall deliver into your possession these buildings, which shall be named the Henry W. Maxwell Memorial."

The new Long Island College Hospital is to consist of four sections. The two sections proposed to be erected by Mr. Maxwell are to form the main building on Henry Street. There are to be wings on the Amity Street and Pacific Street sides. It is expected that friends of the late Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene will erect the Amity Street wing as a memorial to him, and it is intended to make an appeal to the public for funds with which to build the Pacific Street wing.

George Foster Peabody and his brothers, Royal and Charles Peabody, it is said, have offered to defray the expense of equipping an operating amphitheatre on the top floor of the Amity Street wing to accommodate 250 students.

The whole hospital structure will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and it is expected will be one of the most perfectly equipped in the whole country. In addition to the hospital building the institution possesses the Hoagland Laboratory, erected on Henry Street, opposite the hospital, by Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland, the Polhemus Clinic, on the southwest corner of Amity and Henry Streets, erected by Mrs. Caroline H. Polhemus as a memorial to her husband, Henry D. Polhemus, and a home for nurses known as the Dudley Memorial, built by Henry W. Maxwell in memory of Dr. William H. Dudley, one of the organizers of the German Central Dispensary which afterward became the Long Island College Hospital. The latter building has just been completed and turned over to the Board of Regents of the hospital by Mr. Maxwell's executors. It is on the southeast corner of Henry and Amity Streets.

CHESS TOURNAMENT SCORES.

Following are the scores of games played in the third and fourth rounds, and some from the fifth round of the Monte Carlo tournament:

FIFTH BOARD—SECOND ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Wolf. White.	Marco. Black.	Wolf. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	30. P—K5	KtxKP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	31. P—B4	Q—B4ch
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	32. K—R2	Q—B5
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	33. R—QKt	R—QKt
5. Castles	B—K2	34. RxR	RxR
6. Kt—B3	P—Q3	35. Kt—Qsq	R—Kt8
7. BxKt	PxB	36. Kt—K3	Q—K5
8. P—Q4	PxP	37. PxKt	QxQ
9. KtxP	B—Q2	38. Kt—B5ch	K—R2
10. Kt(Q4)—K2	Castles	39. KtxQ	BPxP
11. P—QKt3	R—K	40. KtxB	PxKt
12. B—Kt2	Q—Kt	41. R—QB3	P—B4
13. Q—Q2	Q—Kt3	42. K—Kt3	R—Kt
14. Kt—Kt3	QR—Q	43. K—Kt4	P—K5
15. P—KR3	B—K3	44. P—KR4	P—Q4
16. QR—Q	Q—R4	45. R—QKt3	R—Kt3
17. P—QR3	Kt—Q2	46. P—QR4	P—Q5
18. P—Kt4	Q—Kt3	47. R—QR3	K—K3
19. Kt—R5	P—B3	48. P—QR5	R—R3
20. Q—B4	B—B2	49. K—B4	K—Q4
21. Q—Kt4	B—B	50. P—Kt4	P—K6
22. B—B	Kt—K4	51. K—B3	P—B5
23. Q—R4	Kt—B5	52. K—K2	P—R4
24. R—Q3	P—R4	53. R—R4	P—B6
25. PxP	QxRP	54. P—R5	PxP
26. KtxPch	PxKt	55. PxP	K—K5
27. R—Kt3ch	B—Kt2	56. R—R	R—KB3
28. B—R6	B—Kt3	57. R—KR	
29. BxB	KxB	White resigns.	

FIRST BOARD—THIRD ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Marco. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Marco. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. P—Kt4	Kt—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. P—QR3	Q—Kt
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	21. P—QB4	BxB
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	22. QxB	Q—Kt3ch
5. Castles	B—K2	23. K—R	Q—K6
6. Kt—B3	P—Q3	24. P—B5	Kt—K4
7. P—Q4	PxP	25. PxP	PxP
8. KtxP	B—Q2	26. Q—B	QxQ
9. KtxKt	BxKt	27. RxQ	P—Q4
10. BxBch	PxB	28. PxP	PxP
11. P—QKt3	Castles	29. KR—Q	QR—Q
12. B—Kt2	Kt—Q2	30. K—Kt	Kt—B5
13. Kt—K2	B—B3	31. R—Q3	Kt—Kt7
14. P—QB3	Kt—B4	32. R—Q2	Kt—B5
15. Kt—Kt3	P—QR4	33. R—Q3	Kt—Kt7
16. Q—B2	R—K	34. R—Q2	Kt—B5
17. QR—Q	P—Kt3	35. R—Q3	
18. P—B3	P—R5	Drawn.	

SECOND BOARD—THIRD ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Tarrasch. White.	Wolf. Black.	Tarrasch. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	30. QR—K	QR—K
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	31. Q—R7	R—Kt
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	32. BxKt	QxB
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	33. RxP	RxR
5. Castles	P—Q3	34. RxR	R—KB
6. R—K	B—K2	35. R—K2	Kt—K4
7. P—B3	Castles	36. Q—K3	P—QKt3
8. P—KR3	B—Q2	37. P—B4	Kt—Kt3
9. P—Q4	R—K	38. P—KR4	R—QB
10. B—B2	P—KR3	39. P—R5	Kt—B
11. P—Q5	Kt—Kt	40. Q—K7	Q—Q5
12. P—B4	Kt—R2	41. B—B5	R—R
13. Kt—R2	B—QB	42. QxQBP	P—QKt4
14. QKt—Q2	Kt—Q2	43. P—Kt3	Q—Q8
15. Kt—B	Kt(Q2)—B	44. B—Kt4	P—B4
16. B—R4	Kt—Q2	45. B—B3	PxP
17. Kt—Kt3	R—B	46. PxP	Q—Q5
18. Kt—B5	Kt—Kt3	47. QxP	QxQBP
19. B—Kt3	BxKt	48. Q—K5	Q—Q8
20. PxB	B—B3	49. R—Kt2	R—R2
21. B—K3	P—K5	50. R—Kt8	Q—KB8
22. Kt—Q4	B—K4ch	51. P—Q6	Q—Q7ch
23. P—Kt3	Q—B3	52. K—R3	K—R2
24. K—Kt2	BxKt	53. Q—Q5	QxQ
25. QxB	QxP	54. BxQ	R—B3
26. B—Q2	KR—K	55. B—Kt8ch	K—R
27. B—B2	Kt—B3	56. B—B4	K—R2
28. B—B3	R—K2	57. R—K8	Resigns.
29. R—K3	Kt(Kt3)—Q2		

THIRD BOARD—THIRD ROUND—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Marshall. White.	Mason. Black.	Marshall. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KKt3	32. R—B3	QxP
2. P—K4	B—Kt2	33. B—B5	Q—Kt2
3. P—KB4	P—Q4	34. B—Kt	Kt—Q3
4. P—K5	Kt—KR3	35. R—B2	R—K
5. Kt—KB3	P—QB3	36. R—Kt2	P—Kt5
6. B—K2	B—Kt5	37. Kt—B	R—K7
7. Castles	P—K3	38. RxR	KtxR
8. P—KR3	BxKt	39. Kt—K3	KtxP
9. BxB	Kt—B4	40. Kt—Kt4	QxQKtP
10. P—KKt4	Kt—R5	41. Kt—B6ch	K—B
11. B—QKt2	P—Kt3	42. KtxRPch	K—K
12. B—K3	B—B	43. Kt—B6ch	K—K2
13. B—B2	Kt—Q2	44. Q—Kch	B—K4
14. Kt—Q3	B—K2	45. Q—KR	BxKt
15. P—B4	R—QB	46. PxBch	QxP
16. R—B	P—KKt4	47. Q—Kch	K—B
17. BxKt	PxB	48. QxPch	K—Kt2
18. PxP	KPxP	49. Q—K	Q—Kt4
19. B—R6	R—B2	50. Q—B3ch	P—B3
20. Q—B3	Kt—Kt	51. Q—B2	Kt—R4
21. B—K3	P—QB4	52. B—B2	Kt—Kt6ch
22. K—R3	P—B5	53. K—R2	Kt—K5
23. R—Kt5	R—Q2	54. B—R4	Q—Q7ch
24. P—Kt5	P—QR3	55. K—Kt	P—B6
25. P—K6	PxR	56. P—R4	Q—Q8ch
26. Q—R5	B—Q3	57. K—Kt3	QxB
27. PxRch	QxP	58. Q—Kt4ch	K—B
28. R—B	Q—B4	59. Q—B3ch	K—K
29. QxP(B4)	Kt—B3	60. Q—B7	Q—Kt5ch
30. K—R	Castles	61. K—R	Q—Kt6
31. B—Kt4	Q—Q5	62. Q—Q8ch	Black wins

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If you find the imported models beyond your purse, perhaps you will be content with a copy or an adaption from them. Especially if the cost is far below their actual value. Here is your opportunity. It is most unusual at the very advent of a season.

Value $24.00. Special at $18.00
Tailor Made Suits of exclusive Mannish Mixtures, blouse effect, tastefully trimmed with straps of cloth. Skirt trimmed to correspond. An exceptionally pretty model.

Value $25.00. Special at $21.00
Tailor Made Suits of black or blue cheviot, blouse coat with triple collar effect; trimmed with taffeta piping and straps of taffeta. New model flare skirt.

Value $39.00. Special at $32.00
Tailor Made Suits, three models; one of fancy mistral, one of canvas cheviot and the other of veiling. Entirely silk lined, new effects, trimmings of silk and fancy braid.

Value $7.50 Special at $4.85
Pedestrienne Skirts in Black, Brown, Oxford or Light Gray; two different models, with yoke and straps of same material, or new flare side plaited effect.

Value $19.50. Special at $14.25
Separate Drsss Skirts, two models, black or blue Mistral cloth over Taffeta drop lining, Taffeta silk trimmed around hips and lower part; or Black Etamine, side plaited effect over Taffeta drop lining.

A Sale of Spring Shirt Waists

ONE-THIRD BELOW VALUE.

They are serviceable waists that are not devoid of daintiness because of it. All the pretty little conceits that mark this season's newest models find expression in them. The prices are one-third less than their actual worth.

Waists of white Mercerized Striped Madras, with full front, French back, full sleeves, new tab stock collar. Value $1.50. Special at 98c

Waists of fine White Pique, with full front, French back, full sleeves, stock collar, fancy studs. Value $2.00. Special at $1.35

Waists of Figured Madras in a number of pretty patterns, with plaited or plain full fronts; French back, full sleeves; stock collar and tie; large fancy metal over pearl studs. Value $3.25. Special at $1.98

Silk Waists of Peau de Cygne, Taffeta or Louisine in black or colors, with plaiting and fancy stitching, in a variety of styles; sizes incomplete. Values $4.95 to $6.50. Special at $3.00

Untrimmed Millinery.

If you have nimble fingers and the time to devote it will be well worth your while to trim your own Spring hat. The saving certainly warrants the effort; besides, you may express your individual taste just as you would have it. Our department has been greatly enlarged. You will find all manner of untrimmed hats from 48c. to $7.50, as well as Flowers, Feathers and elaboration of every description at modest prices. We have experts who will gladly show you how to employ them if you but ask.

A Sale of Women's Spring Gloves.

No matter under what condition or at what price we offer you a glove, depend upon it they are of the same standard which is making the Saks glove famous. These are this season's newest dress gloves, fashioned to insure extreme service.

Women's two-clasp Pique Glace Gloves, Paris Point Embroidery in newest shades of Tan, Mode, Grey, Red, English Tan or Pearl; also White or Black. Value $1.25. Special at $1.00

In conjunction with this offer, we will be glad to show you our new importations of

PATRICIA GLOVES FOR WOMEN, $1.50.

They are of real French Kid in all the Spring shades, designed for service with the new costumes.

A Sale of Table Linen.

Of all Linen double satin Damask, good weight and excellent quality.

PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS.

2 x 2 yards.	Value $2.75 each.	Special at $1.95
2 x 2½ yds.	Value $3.50 each.	Special at $2.50
2 x 3 yds.	Value $4.25 each.	Special at $2.95

NAPKINS TO MATCH.

25 inches.	Value $3.50 per dozen.	Special at $2.69
21 inches.	Value $2.75 per dozen.	Special at $1.95

HUCK TOWELS.

Extra heavy, all Linen, Hemstitched, grass bleached, in plain white or woven borders. Size 21x42. Value $6.00 per dozen. At 35c. each, $4.00 per dozen.

We will place on SPECIAL SALE, To-day, in the

Art Needlework Department

Art Liberty Satin Pillows made with plain back, finished with heavy silk pompons; floss filled; assorted colors. Value $2.95. Special at $1.95

Gibson's Pen Picture Pillow Covers, Pyrochrome effects, finished with five-inch ruffle stitched with small ecru cord. Value 98c. Special at 48c

Dresser Sets, two pieces, consisting of Pin Cushion and Scarf; made of flowered Swiss Mull, with three-inch white Swiss flounce, edged with narrow lace. Cushion lace and ribbon trimmed. Value $1.50. Special at $1.00

We will place on SPECIAL SALE, To-day,

Brass and Iron Beds.

Brass Beds in all sizes; the single sizes may be used as Twin Beds; two-inch posts, extra heavy mounts and vases; 5-8-inch filling. Value $35.00 to $37.50. Special at $23.75

Iron Beds with brass trimmings; bow foot, brass rail head and foot, mounts and vases. All sizes. Value $6.75. Special at $5.00

Spring Dress Fabrics.

For this season's service the Mohairs are sure to find universal favor. We have a most generous variety of Mohair Brilliantines and Siciliennes in black and cream, designed for gowns and coats—also a Cravanetted Sicilienne for rain coats—at the following modest prices:

Plain Mohair Brilliantines, 45 inches wide.	At 50c to $1.50
Mohair Siciliennes, 45 or 54 inches wide.	At 69c to $1.50
Cravanetted Sicilienne, 54 inches wide.	At $1.50

We will place on SPECIAL SALE, Monday.

Imported Voiles, 44 inches wide, in white, cream white, light blue, grays, reseda, tan, cadet, champagne or navy.
Value 98c. per yard. Special at 68c

Grandmother's Silks.

In your grandmother's day it was customary to pass a large piece of silk through a finger ring to test its quality. You are welcome to apply the test to those offered here. They will not wrinkle or crease, no matter how many times you subject them to it.

"Grandmother" Black Dress Silks of Glace Taffeta weave, soft finish, high lustre; dust and spot proof. Service guaranteed. At $1.00 to $1.75 per Yard.

We will place on SPECIAL SALE, to-day

Taffeta Silks in plain and changeable colors.
Valves 75c. and 85c. per yard. Special at 45c

Wash Fabrics Under Value.

Silk has its uses, so have the woolen fabrics. But for a gown that combines daintiness and economy there is none to rival a material that may be laundered. These offered here will launder and be none the worse for it.

White Novelties, 30 inches wide, in Cords, Dots and Hemstitched effects and Lace Weaves. Values 15c. and 18c. per yard. At 10½c

Pique, 28 inches wide, in lace effects, with embroidered dots, on fine quality soft finish Pique. Value 50c. per yard. At 29c

Mercerized Madras, 27 inches wide, in stripes, dots and figures; a sheer fabric resembling silk, which laundering will not affect; in blues, pinks, greens, grays, tans and modes. Value 18c. per yard. At 12½c

Embroidered Mulls, lace weave, 40 inches wide, the new champagne grounds; neat embroidered effects in light blue, black, gray, pink or red. Value 75c. per yard. At 39c

Imported Cheviots, 32 inches wide, in stripes, checks and plain colors designed for shirt waists and shirt waist suits. Value 35c per yard. At 15c

English Madras, 32 inches wide, in dots, stripes, figures, Persians and geometrical effects, on white grounds. Value 25c per yard. At 17c

We will place on SPECIAL SALE Monday

Laces and Embroideries.

Cluny or Venise Laces, Net or Chiffon Applique Bands, or Edgings, Lierre, imitation Duchesse, Fillet or Venise All-Overs; all this season's importations, in a generous assortment of styles. Values up to $1.25 per yard. Special at 78c

Venise, Cluny, Lierre or Net Applique Bands or Edgings of Galons. Values up to 40c. Special at 25c

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

Spring Cleaning betrays the weak spots in your curtains and bed laces. We have anticipated your needs. The following are exquisite examples of the lace-maker's art. The prices are one-third less than usual.

Bobbinet Lace Curtains, ruffled, with rich Renaissance effects, edging and insertions, full width and length. Values up to $2.75 per pair. Special at $1.65

Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Bed Sets, real Renaissance edgings and centres, roll bolster pieces included. Values up to $10.50 per set. Special at $7.75

For the most part, the fit and effect of your gown depend upon your corset.

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets,

of which we have a complete assortment, will insure the best results in your dressmaker's efforts. Ask her. She will recommend it—especially if you are a woman of fashion. We have just received the new Spring Models in Coutil, Batiste and Brocaded materials. You will find the specific corset for your figure among them. The prices are from $1.00 to $6.00.

FOURTH BOARD—THIRD ROUND—PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Reggio. White.	Teichmann. Black.	Reggio. White.	Teichmann. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. K—K2	R—Q3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	21. B—Q7	R—KR4
3. KtxP	P—Q3	22. B—B3	P—KB4
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	23. R—K5	RxP
5. P—Q4	P—Q4	24. P—B5	R—B5
6. B—Q3	Kt—QB3	25. R—Q	RxKtP
7. Castles.	B—K2	26. RxP	P—KR3
8. R—Ksq	QB—Kt5	27. B—Q7	KtxP
9. BxKt	PxB	28. B—Q5ch	K—R2
10. RxP	BxKt	29. K—B3	R—Kt8
11. QxB	KtxP	30. B—K3	Kt—K3
12. Q—Q3	Kt—K3	31. R—K8	K—Kt3
13. QxQch	RxQ	32. B—R2	Kt—Q5ch
14. Kt—QB3	B—B3	33. K—B4	R—Kt7
15. K—B	Castles.	34. R—Q6	RxB
16. B—K3	BxKt	35. RxKt	R—R5ch
17. PxB	R—Q4	36. K—K3	RxR
18. P—QB4	R—QR4	37. KxR	RxP
19. P—QR4	R—Q	Resigns.	

FIFTH BOARD—THIRD ROUND—SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Maroczy. White.	Mieses. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	19. K—Q3	K—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	20. P—B4ch	K—B3
3. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	21. P—KKt4	P—B4
4. P—Q4	PxP	22. P—KR4	P—Kt3
5. KtxP	Kt—B3	23. P—R5	P—QR4
6. P—KKt3	P—Q4	24. P—Kt5	P—K4
7. B—Kt2	PxP	25. B—Q2	P—K5ch
8. KtxKt	QxQch	26. K—K2	K—Kt3
9. KxQ	PxKt	27. B—K3	B—B3
10. KtxP	KtxKt	28. PxP	PxP
11. BxKt	B—Kt2	29. P—B3	P—B5
12. B—K3	Castles ch	30. BxP	PxPch
13. K—K2	P—QB4	31. KxP	P—B5
14. BxBch	KxB	32. PxP	B—Kt7
15. KR—Q	B—K2	33. K—K4	BxP
16. RxR	RxR	34. K—Q5	B—Kt7
17. R—Q	K—B3	35. B—Q6	B—Q5
18. RxR	BxR	36. BxPch	Resigns.

SIXTH BOARD—THIRD ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Taubenhaus. White.	Moreau. Black.	Taubenhaus. White.	Moreau. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. P—B4	QR—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15. R—B3	P—B4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	16. Q—K3	Kt—B4
4. Castles	P—Q3	17. Kt—Q5	KR—K
5. P—Q4	B—Q2	18. P—K5	Q—B
6. Kt—B3	PxP	19. R—R3	P—KKt3
7. KtxP	KtxKt	20. Q—QB3	PxP
8. QxKt	BxB	21. RxKt	RxKt
9. KtxB	P—QR3	22. RxR	PxR
10. Kt—B3	B—K2	23. RxKP	P—B3
11. P—QKt3	Q—Q2	24. RxRP	Q—Kt5
12. B—Kt2	Castles	25. R—Kt8ch	Resigns.
13. QR—Q	Q—Kt5		

SEVENTH BOARD—THIRD ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Pillsbury. White.	Albin. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Albin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. BxKt	RxB
2. P—QB4	PxP	28. B—B4	R—Q3

3. Kt—KB3	P—QB3	29. P—Kt3	R—QB2
4. P—K3	B—K3	30. R—QB	Q—QB
5. P—QR4	P—KKt3	31. RxR	QxR
6. Kt—K5	B—Kt2	32. R—B2	Q—B8ch
7. KtxP(B4)	Kt—B3	33. K—Kt2	R—B2
8. Kt—B3	B—Q4	34. R—QB2	Q—K8
9. P—B3	QKt—Q2	35. Q—Q3	K—R2
10. P—K4	BxKt	36. B—B5	Q—Kt5
11. BxB	Castles	37. P—Kt3	B—Kt2
12. P—Q5	Kt—K	38. B—Kt5	P—R3
13. P—B4	Kt—Kt3	39. B—K3	Q—Kt8
14. B—Kt3	P—K3	40. Q—QB3	P—R4
15. P—KR4	Kt—B2	41. B—K7	Q—QR8
16. P—KR5	P—KR3	42. Q—B2	Q—Kt3
17. PxP	PxP	43. B—Q6	QxQP
18. B—B2	Kt(Kt3)—Q4	44. BxP	R—B4
19. Q—Kt4	Kt—K2	45. B—B5	Q—R8
20. B—K3	Q—K	46. Q—Q3	Q—Kt7ch
21. R—Q	Kt—KB4	47. B—B3	P—Q5
22. B—B2	R—Q	48. QxP	QxP
23. Q—B3	Kt—Q4	49. Q—Q7	R—KB
24. KtxKt	BPxKt	50. B—K7	R—KKt
25. Q—QKt3	P—KR4	51. P—B5	K—R3
26. Castles	B—R3	52. Q—Q6	Resigns.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

David Lamar Thrown from Upset While Driving Sally Simpson.

The Largest Crowd of the Year on the Drive — Trotters and Pacers in Close Tilts.

Thousands of spectators thronged the walks and every point of vantage along the Speedway yesterday morning to watch the fleet roadsters struggle for supremacy. It was the first Sunday of the year that the weather and footing have proved favorable for fast work, and horsemen throughout the city turned out in force to take full advantage of it. As a result there was a continuous line of vehicles reaching from the macadam at the approach to Dyckman Street, and the mounted policemen were kept busy keeping them in line and preventing collisions. The sport, which was of high class, proved exciting enough to please the most exacting, and rarely, even at a big trotting meet, could more enthusiastic finishes be seen during the same length of time.

Queen Wilkes, H. E. Smithers's unbeaten green trotter, as usual, figured prominently as a winner, while Ember Day, A. E. Ferrell's trotter, with a mark of 2:22¼, and the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼, driven by Frank Darrin, came in for a good share of the honors.

An exciting event that was entirely unexpected took place about noon, when the sport was at its height and the upper stretch, where the brushing was done, was crowded to its utmost capacity. David Lamar, behind the trotter Sally Simpson, 2:11¾, had just reached the north end of the upper stretch and was about to turn in order to start with Ember Day when the front axle of the wagon broke, and as the wheel dropped Mr. Lamar was thrown forward, landing heavily on the ground. He was up in an instant, unhurt, except for a few scratches, but Sally Simpson, who had been acting badly all morning, bolted before he could grasp her bridle, and started north at a furious gallop, dragging the wrecked wagon behind her. There was a general scramble for the curb and several narrow escapes, but the mare got through the crowd without a collision and continued her wild course along Dyckman Street. Mounted Policeman Maloney caught her, and she was taken back to the stable by her owner. Previous to this incident Sally Simpson had stepped three heats with Ember Day.

The first proved a nip and tuck go to the last hundred yards, when Sally Simpson broke and was beaten before she could recover her position. Ember Day broke near the head of the stretch in the second heat and was distanced, while Sally Simpson stepped home an easy winner in the third. It was at the start of the fourth that the accident occurred which brought the sport to an abrupt ending.

The Old Orchard Circuit campaigner, David B., with a trotting mark of 2:09, proved that he had lost none of his old-time speed when driven in a fast half-mile go with Fred Gorken's trotter Joe N. It was either horse's race until the final drive was made, when David B., urged by his owner, John W. Cornish, showed a burst of speed that landed him a winner by an open length. David Muscovite, the black pacer with a mark of 2:17¾ driven by Joseph Meyer, who made a general cleaning up of the road Friday afternoon, won two straight heats from The King, 2:10¾, driven by J. Jarvis, but finally fell a victim to the speed of the pacer Crescent, driven by M. Epstein. Dissatisfied with the result of the last brush, Mr. Meyer at once challenged Crescent, and Mr. Epstein accepting, the pair were jogged back to the start. It was a pretty race to the head of the stretch, where David Muscovite stepped out in front and won as he pleased.

By far the best four-cornered brush of the morning was between the four well-known trotters, Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman; Ringwood, 2:17¾, driven by George Coleman; Diregs, driven by L. Simon, and George Gurnett, 2:16¾, driven by Claus Bolting. There was considerable jockeying before the quartet were got away on anything like even terms. Diregs rushed away in the lead and held it to the first quarter post, where her opponents lined up on even terms, the stretch with hardly half a length's difference between them. While leading, George Gurnett broke under the whip and was out of it, while Freeland stepped out in front and passed the post just a head in front of Ringwood.

Frank Darrin's pacer, Bell Boy, 2:07¼, had far too much speed for the pacing mare Alietta, 2:15¾, driven by John Hannan, and the trotter Swift, 2:16¾, driven by John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, won a half-mile heat from the trotter Sunbeam, driven by G. Seveen. The King, 2:10¾, gave Queen Wilkes one of the best and most exciting brushes of the morning, and for a few moments it looked as though the mare was going to suffer defeat, for when the final drive came it took her best effort to win out.

There was quite some delay in getting away and then Queen Wilkes made a handy break that cost her a length. Then King trotted like a piece of machinery to the first quarter post, without losing an inch of ground, and the head of the stretch was reached before Queen Wilkes began to lengthen her stride. Then step by step she began to gain on her rival, but it was no easy task, and as the post was reached the crowd saw the mare show her nose in front, and there was a burst of applause in her honor.

Thomas Lynch, Jr., drove the trotter Crystal Chimes to a winning brush with the trotter Thornton, driven by Mr. Lee. A. R. Meyer's bay pacer Peter H., 2:26¾, although short of work, stepped several fast quarters and Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾, driven by Louis Kahn, looked better and stepped faster than ever within the recollection of the frequenters of the road, winning three out of four brushes.

Among the many others who participated in and watched the sport were Morris Jones, driving Delphia and Content to the spin; A. B. Darvin, driving the bay pacer Ranter, (2:20); H. C. Mapes, driving his team, composed of Jennie C. (2:19¾) and Butterfly; R. Hersig, driving the bay trotter Messenger Boy; James Kennedy, behind the bay pacer N. T. B., (2:21¾;) J. Greenbaum, driving the black pacer Ammon; Andrew Crawford, behind the chestnut trotter Angelus, (2:12¾;) George Grote, with the trotter Ed Coy; Michael Feld, driving the trotter William B., (2:22¾;) David Newberger, driving Emilax, (2:21¾;) Matt Dwyer, behind a pair of show ring trotters, Elmer Stevens, driving the bay trotter Copeland, (2:09¾;) Nathan Ely, driving the trotter Fred Proctor, (2:24¼;) Charles Welland, driving a handsome cob; Clarence Wyatt, behind the pacer Stormy Weather, (2:14¾;) Dr. Flagge with the black pacer Alice Drake, (2:14¾;) Christopher Hackett, driving the pacer King Tom, (2:19¾;) C. H. McDonald, with the pacing pair Jack Crawford and John Crawford, and E. P. Hendrie, with the roan pacer Molly, (2:20.) During the afternoon the crowd of drivers on both the upper and lower stretch was even larger than that of the morning, but there was very little brushing.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Regular Weekly Competitions of Star and Mohawk Clubs Well Patronized.

Although several of the Star Athletic Club's runners had taken part in the indoor games at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, the regular weekly cross-country run of that organization brought out a fair field of members and invited competitors yesterday. The roads were in fairly good condition as the time, 36:00 3-5, for 4½ miles, indicates. Sullivan, of the St. Bartholomew A. C., and Schell of the home club set a very hot pace, which they maintained for the greater part of the journey, and they came home like a team along Nott and Vernon Avenue. Within twenty yards of the finish Sullivan made an extra effort and got home first by about one yard in front of Schell with Kennedy, Moriarity and Moore strung out some thirty yards apart. The remainder of the competitors found the pace too strenuous for them, and many of them dropped out of the race. Some of those who finished the full course were from 4 to 6 minutes behind the winner in getting home. The order at the finish was as follows: J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C.; H. W. Schell, Star A. C.; D. Kennedy, Star A. C.; J. Moriarty, Star A. C.; J. Moore, St. Bartholomew A. C.; M. Rosenthal, Star A. C.; J. Miller, St. Bartholomew A. C.; H. Canty, Star A. C.; R. Fedtor, Star A. C.; A. Kerns, Star A. C.; E. Carrell, Star A. C.; F. Regal, Star A. C. and J. Butler, Star A. C.

The officials of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx laid out a four-mile run across country for their members yesterday, and eleven men, including C. Marks of the Pastime A. C., took part in the race. The route lay through Jerome Avenue to Fleetwood and Claremont Parks and back to the Walton Avenue Clubhouse. A. McKechnie, who got third place in the one-half mile handicap run in Madison Square Garden the night before, was the first man to reach the finish line, and his time, 22:00, was very good, indeed, if the course was correctly measured.

A challenge has been received and accepted by the Mohawk Athletic Club from the Mott Haven Athletic Club for a cross-country run to decide the club team championship of the Bronx. The teams are to consist of fifteen men each, and the first ten to finish from either side to get the prizes, which will be ten medals and a banner. No date has as yet been fixed for this contest. Following is the order in which the competitors in yesterday's run crossed the finish line: A. McKechnie, J. Kirk, C. Hubne, D. A. McCarthy, H. Meyer, C. Marks, W. Platt, J. Donovan, A. Michael, J. White, and L. Vaughan.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Champion Egan Showed Excellent Form in His Match Against James Dunne, Jr.

One of the fastest handball matches of the season was played yesterday in the Mercer Street court, Jersey City, between "Mike" Egan, the world's champion, and James Dunne, Jr., of the Brooklyn Handball Club. It was arranged for the sole purpose of testing how fast Egan is, and the result was very satisfactory to the champion and his followers, as he beat the young Brooklyn amateur four straight games. "Phil" Casey, the former world's champion, and his old-time partner, James Dunne, Sr., were among the Brooklyn men who witnessed the contest. They had no reason to find fault with young Dunne's work, as he played very lively and accurately all through the match, but he was outclassed by the cleverness of the champion, who is now playing better than at any stage of his professional career.

Next Saturday a match for the championship title will be begun at Egan's Jersey City court, the contestants being Louis Keegan of Chicago and "Mike" Egan. With the exception of the match with Oliver Drew, which still remains unfinished, Egan has not taken part in a championship contest since September, 1901, when he defeated "Phil" Carney of Gloucester, N. J. In Keegan it is said that Egan will find an opponent whose cleverness and steadiness make him a dangerous aspirant for championship honors, but the champion seems to have no fear for the result, and if hard work and almost continuous practice can keep him in good condition then Egan will play the game of his life when he meets the Chicago man on Saturday.

Keegan, who plays almost exclusively in Kennedy's Chicago handball court, is said to be in tiptop condition for this match, and if reports are true he is very confident of success. He will reach Jersey City on Wednesday or Thursday next, and will practice in Egan's court, so that a line may be secured on his style and capability in some of his preparatory games.

Nothing has been heard during the past week in regard to the proposed international handball match between Egan and Timothy Twohill of Kanturk, Ireland, but from an indirect source it is learned that Twohill will come to America some time this year, but probably not before the beginning of the Winter handball season.

A match which was watched with a good deal of interest was decided in Egan's court yesterday. Six weeks ago Charles Grupewitz defeated Dudley J. Fagan of Brooklyn at the Degraw Street court, the prize being a diamond studded emblem of the "Order of Seals." Fagan was not satisfied with the result, and Grupewitz decided to give him a return match in a neutral court. Since the first match was played Fagan had been practicing frequently, and he certainly showed wonderful improvement in his games yesterday, but Grupewitz was just a bit too strong for him and won two out of three very close games. Following are the scores of the contests at the court yesterday:

"Mike" Egan	21	21	21
James Dunne, Jr.	18	15	11
	16		
Charles Grupewitz	21	17	21
Dudley J. Fagan	19	21	20
T. Keegan and John Egan	21	21	21
James Egan and W. Joyce	16	19	13
T. Keegan and J. Ryan	21	8	17
T. McCabe and P. Joyce	16	21	21
			15
D. Bruder and P. Hanlon	21	19	21
T. Jackson and T. McCabe	17	21	16
J. Hanlon	21	21	2
G. Ness and W. O'Keefe	14	16	19

William L. Jones of the Brooklyn Handball Club won his handicap match from Thomas Holmes of Caulfield's in the Degraw Street court yesterday. The match, which was begun a week ago, was for the best five out of nine games, Jones conceding Holmes five aces in each game. In the first half of the match each man won two games, but yesterday Jones secured three straight, ending the match. Oliver Drew won three games from John Murphy very easily yesterday, and is now in fine shape in case some matches which are being talked of come to an issue. Following are the scores of yesterday's games at Drew's court:

Oliver Drew	21	21	21
John Murphy	17	14	12
W. L. Jones	21	21	21
Thomas Holmes, (5 aces)	13	14	15
E. McCarthy	21	21	19
W. Tierney	17	19	21
N. Slater	15	21	
T. Corbett	21	21	
M. Ryan and M. O'Donnell	18	19	16
E. Shelley and W. Slater	21	21	21
J. Dillon and T. Corbett	21	16	21
M. Roarty and E. Shelley	13	21	18
			20
Simon Henry	18	20	7
Joseph Devlin	21	21	21
T. Sitter and F. Ryan	21	21	21
E. Lee and T. Magginness	16	18	19
F. McElroy and P. Shults	21	21	21
E. Regan and A. Pitcher	13	6	15

At Tarrant's court, Jersey City, the headquarters of the New Jersey Handball Club, some very fine games were played yesterday, the attendance of members being unusually large. Next Sunday a stake match will be decided at this court between four of the leading experts. The contesting pairs will be T. Dunn and J. Cunneen against J. Carlton and T. Lynch. The scores of yesterday's games follow:

J. A. Flaherty and J. Flaherty	21	17	21
T. D. Foley and J. L. Snyder	13	21	7
M. A. Tarrant and L. Lynch	21	14	21
J. J. Flaherty and J. Tagney	12	21	19
			21
P. A. Kane and J. McManhon	21	19	21
M. Mahon and H. Burns	15	21	18
H. Babenstein and J. Flaherty	21	21	21
E. Carroll and J. Cleary	19	12	9
W. Sullivan and L. Fagan	21	7	21
T. Mestle and J. S. Fay	19	21	20
T. Dunn and J. Cunneen	21	19	21
J. Carlton and T. Lynch	14	21	9
A. McLarnen	21	19	19
Thomas Burns	17	21	21
John J. Foley	21	21	
James Feeley	9	12	
William Thayre	19	21	21
Thomas Jacobus	21	17	19
T. J. Moore	21	6	21
J. L. Potts	19	21	20

Two handball matches were arranged at Caulfield's Brooklyn court yesterday. One of them, between Dr. Shea and P. J. Corby, will be decided in this court next Thursday. The other is a stake match in which F. Corbett and H. Burke will play against W. Slater and M. Ryan. These pairs represent Caulfield's and Drew's courts, respectively, and a lively game is looked for. Following are the scores of yesterday's single and double matches:

F. Shortell and F. Ryland	21	16	21
A. Swenson and M. Mack	17	21	19
S. Lawson	18	21	15
H. F. Gorman	21	19	21
			19
P. Walz and S. Jones	21	18	21
J. Eymes and S. Brown	19	21	14
S. Jones	21	17	21
S. Brown	17	21	19
			20
J. Caulfield and F. Shortell	21	16	21
W. Shanley and C. Dooley	19	21	17
J. Carroll and A. Swenson	21	17	21
H. Burke and W. Shanley	14	21	19
			19

Music Ride at Durland's.

The fifteenth annual Young People's ride will take place at the Durland Riding Academy to-morrow evening. The programme will include basket ball and pushball on horseback an "egg and spoon" race, a game of jeu de barre, and exhibitions by the trick horse Max, and the clever pony, Chico. Charles Geyer will attempt to jump seven feet on topball.

MOTOR CYCLE CLUB ACTS

Proposes to Effect a National Organization.

Massachusetts Automobile Club to Have $200,000 Home—American Machines in Malta—Automobile News.

As has been several times remarked, the peculiar nature of the motor bicycle, which by a twist of the wrist or the shift of a belt is instantly changed from a self-propelled to a muscularly driven bicycle, has left its status open to wide discussion and weighted the future with interesting probabilities.

Realising that fact, the New York Motor Cycle Club Saturday night took the initiative in an effort to safeguard the interests for which it stands. The move took the form of the appointment of a committee of three to obtain an expression of opinion from other motor cycle clubs and unattached riders as to the desirability of effecting a National organization.

The fact that the inactive League of American Wheelmen has done nothing since adopting a resolution "recognizing" motor cyclists a year ago, and that the automobile organizations are intent only on promoting and safeguarding their own interests was made plain; this, coupled with the rapid increase of laws which while designed to apply to big cars are either impossible or can be made to bear with undue weight on motor bicycles, induced the New York club to take action.

If the expressions obtained make evident that a National organization of the sort is wanted, the idea is to issue a call for a convention of motor cyclists at some central point during the early Summer, and there bring the organization into being. The committee intrusted with the preliminary step is composed of E. L. Ferguson, Dr. F. A. Roy, and R. G. Betts, respectively the Vice President, Secretary, and Governor of the New York Motor Cycle Club, the last mentioned being the Chairman of the committee.

At Saturday night's meeting it was suggested that the President of the League of American Wheelmen be communicated with to ascertain whether that body purposed doing more than enact resolutions, but ex-Capt. Moskovics nailed the suggestion pardi once in that direction. "This city," he said, "there is a letter in evidence from the head of the League of American Wheelmen stating that there was not life or interest enough in the organization to form a division or even twelve members in the recent silver jubilee parade. In the face of such a confession it seems to me that other letter writing will mean merely delay and a waste of good ink and postage stamps."

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The bill authorising the holding of the race for the Bennett International Trophy, having passed the House of Commons, is now pending in the House of Lords, where it is expected it will meet with no opposition. The Automobile Club of France has notified the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland of its acceptance of the date of July 9, so that it is considered that the matter is decided, and definite arrangements for the race are now being made.

A grand tour of Ireland is now being arranged, in which several hundred automobiles are expected to take part and for which hotel accommodations are already being booked. There will also be races in Phoenix Park, Dublin, and hill-climbing competitions up the Rhorgin Road hill, near Tralee, for the Kerry Council Cup.

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John H. Grout, United States Consul at Malta, reports to the Department of State that several automobiles of American make are in use on that island and that he has received a number of requests for information from prospective purchasers. Mr. Grout's report says:

"A gentleman recently went to England, and after looking at the various makes of machines there, purchased an American one, which is giving good satisfaction. This machine is of the steam variety, being the only one of its kind in Malta. The others are operated by gasoline. One firm desires to procure cars large vans for delivery of goods. No fault is found with gasoline machines except that it is somewhat difficult at times to procure gasoline on account of local laws. It is imported from Marseilles and other places, but the supply is apt to be limited.

"American manufacturers of automobiles should bears in mind that Malta does not possess, as a rule, long, level stretches of road. There are many steep hills, one of them having a grade of 1 in 9. The machine should be much more powerful than is the rule in the United States. Another thing to be remembered is that in giving price the manufacturer must quote free on board New York, otherwise the inquirer will not know what his machine is going to cost him. People in Malta know nothing about distances or freight rates between ports of shipment and the interior cities. Several negotiations have failed because the dealer in the United States insisted upon quoting prices free on board Chicago or other place of export. When possible, it is ever better to give prices cost, insurance, and freight Malta. In other words, when the buyer at Malta writes for terms he should be given information which will enable him to figure exactly what the machine will cost him landed there.

"If information as to the cubic measurement of the machine, as crated or boxed for shipment, can be given, it will add to the satisfaction of the buyer. Some time ago an American carriage manufactured to order for our interior cities was sold in Malta, and one of the greatest points considered was the completeness of the information given in the catalogue, I provided other catalogues which were prepared in attractive style and showed desirable goods, but information as to terms, &c., was very meagre, and they were not considered. It must be remembered that transportation from New York to Malta is now again by way of a direct line of steamers."

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A new clubhouse will be built by the Massachusetts Automobile Club in Boylston Street, near the Fenway, at an estimated cost of $200,000. It will accommodate 125 vehicles and contain a fully equipped machine shop in the basement. The two upper floors will contain the clubrooms.

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A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota State Legislature which proposes to appropriate $1,000 for each county in the State, to be used in the construction of good roads. The county is to bear one-third of the cost of construction or improvements of such roads, the township in which the road is located one-third, and the State will bear the other third, not to exceed $1,600. The County Commissioners are to notify townships of the appropriation and the conditions attaching to it, and townships willing to construct roads on these terms are to report to the county board. A committee of the County Commissioners will then investigate the work and decide on what it is best to undertake, endeavoring to apportion the work equitably among the townships desiring to take advantage of the State and county aid. Townships are empowered to issue orders and levy a special tax to raise money for building roads under the provisions of the bill. The county part of the cost can be paid from the road and bridge fund, or, if that is exhausted, from the general fund of the county. The bill provides that all work shall be done by contract, let to the lowest responsible bidder, under the supervision of the County Surveyor and a committee of three of the County Commissioners.

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The Board of Supervisors of Schenectady County, N. Y., has decided that prisoners committed to the county jail shall be employed upon the highways of the county.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Debenture, 94 pounds; Ran After and Cora, 99 each; Insolence, 99; Badger, 101; True Blue, 103; Witmore, Masterful, and Lauceline, 106 each; Wonderful, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. Duke Dunaway, Exapo, Springsteel, and Lady Mistake, 93 pounds each; Don Ernesto, 95; Flora Levy, 99; Safe Guard, 98; Class Leader, 96; Pirkie, 103; Fair Lass, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Dutch Caster, 100 pounds; Thurlow and Dean, 102; Kiss Charger, Aratones, and Master, 106 each; Marion Lynch, 105; Velasquez and Lofter, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Fernanese, 92 pounds; Little Chloe, 100; Zipf, 101; Sister Kate II., Four Leaf C., and The Bronze Demon, 103 each; Zinke Ford and Miss Quick, 105; Penny Postman, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Albert Lee, 90 pounds; Georgie Gardner and Swordsman, 101 each; Charles D., 105; Accolade, 103; Lavasa, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Ruby Ray, 92 pounds; Lady Alberta and Katie Gibson, 97 each; Charles D., 105; Miss Aubrey, 106; Worthington, 110; Moderator, 112.

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GOLF FOR COLLEGE TEAMS

Princeton, Yale, and Columbia Arranging Matches.

Inter-Class Competitions for April — Pinehurst North and South Championship This Month.

College golfers are making active arrangements for the present season, and although the Spring will have no intercollegiate championship tournament, there will be enough big events on hand outside of the college team and handicap matches to keep the student players busy. From all indications there will be a big entry of college golfers in the amateur championship at Nassau Country in September, and the May and June tournaments will be utilised as much as possible for the sharp competitive practice which they always furnish. Captain Stevens of the Columbia University team is endeavoring to arrange a number of team matches with neighboring clubs and there is a possibility that some good new material will enter college, so that a strong team may be picked for the intercollegiate championship in the Fall.

The Princeton Golf Club has come out with its schedule of events in the lead. A number of excellent team matches will be played, which will bring the collegians in contact with some of the best local players. These include matches with Essex County at Orange, April 25; Englewood on May 4, and Garden City on May 16. The most interesting match, from the student point of view, however, is that with Yale on May 2. A metropolitan course will probably be selected. The series of inter-class championship team matches will begin on Tuesday, April 21, on the links of the Princeton Country Club and continue through April 25. The junior class team won the honor last year. The winning team holds the George Arents Brokaw Cup, presented in 1902, until the following series of matches. The new class Captains for the season are: Senior, L. B. Garretson; junior L. H. Conklin; sophomore, F. O. Reinhart; freshman, Louis N. James. The latter is the young Chicagoan who won the National Amateur Championship last year. All of the other men are veteran players, and in addition Percy R. Pyne and W. Baker will be members of the regular Varsity team. The first event will be an eighteen-hole medal play contest for the Captain's Cup, on April 21.

The Yale golfers are playing on their New Haven links, and the inter-class matches will be the leading university golf feature next month.

Two neighboring golf associations have just formulated plans for the year, the Essex County League and the Connecticut League. The championship tournament of the latter will be held at the New Haven Country Club, probably in August. Francis R. Cooley of Hartford was elected President, and Amos F. Barnes of New Haven, Secretary and Treasurer. In addition, the Executive Committee consists of C. P. Bryan, Waterbury; W. E. Seeley, Bridgeport; W. P. Felt, New Britain, and Frederick P. Chase, New Haven. The East Jersey League elected officers as follows: President—Paul E. Heller, Forest Hill; Vice President, G. W. Lethbridge, South Orange; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Thompson. A system of team matches will be drawn upon between the clubs now in the league, including Morristown Field, South Orange, Colonia Country, East Orange, Forest Hill, and Elizabeth Town and Country.

The Park Golf Club of Plainfield, N. J., which had one of the most successful seasons in its history last year, has made plans for an early opening this season. The course is now being put in condition, and it is the intention to open it early in April, even if temporary greens have to be used for a while. The club membership is now 156, and the officers elected for the year are: President—Charles W. McCutcheon; Vice President—George T. Rogers; Secretary—Charles B. Morse; Treasurer—William R. Faber. Samuel Townsend will be Chairman of the Golf Committee, and his associates are S. S. St. John, McCutcheon, Charles B. Morse, and Wallace M. Brown. George T. Rogers will be Chairman of the Greens Committee.

The New Brunswick Golf Club has picked its team for the season, although changes may occur from time to time. William R. Hill is the Captain, and the members will be T. L. Smith, N. Williamson, J. R. Kirkpatrick, Jr., R. R. Wilson, Hude Heilson, E. L. Stevenson, Charles Runyon, L. Runyon, and Andrew Kirkpatrick.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L.I., will be held on Wednesday evening at Delmonico's. The chief business will be the election of members of the Board of Governors. George L. Shearer has been nominated for the one-year term, while for the two-year term the nominees are C. H. Taylor, S. R. Mitchell, J. V. C. Miller, C. R. Dean, and Dr. W. S. Brown. Later in the month the Governors will elect the officers, when the committees will be apointed and the schedule of events for the year will be arranged.

Among the coming golf fixtures in the South will be the mid-South and South open championship tournament, to be held at the Pinehurst Club Links, N. C., on March 28, 30 and 31. This event always attracts a large field of the amateur players from many parts of the country. A new record, 76 strokes, for the Pinehurst course, was established recently by F. C. Reynolds of the Essex County Country Club, of Orange, N. J. The figures are:

Out	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	—33
In	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	—43—76

The best previous card was that of C. H. Bartlett of Westfield, Mass., 76 strokes, made a year ago. The detailed programme for the championship events is:

Saturday, March 28—Men's qualification round, 36 holes, medal play. Thirty-two best scores qualify for the match play rounds in the men's open championship.

Monday, March 30—First and second rounds of men's open championship, 18 holes, match play; Women's qualification round, 18 holes, medal play. The four best gross scores qualify for the match play rounds in the women's open championship. First round for men's consolation cup, 18 holes, match play. The defeated participants in the first match play of men's open championship, qualify for this event.

Tuesday, March 31—Semi-final and final rounds of the men's open championship and consolation, and women's open championship, 18 holes, medal play.

There will be several special events, driving, approaching, and putting contests.

Harry Vardon, the three-year open champion of England, who made such a triumphal tour through this country three years ago, has left the Mossenreigh Golf Club at Cannon, where he was the professional for a number of years, and has accepted the position of professional to the Totteridge Golf Club, near London. Edward Ray, one of the young and promising professional golfers of Great Britain, has been appointed in Vardon's old place.

The formation of sectional golf associations is not confined to America, for even in the land of golf's greatest age the game is always growing and the increasing interest taken by women has another illustration this Winter by the efforts to organize a woman's golf association in Scotland. Both England and Ireland have women's organizations, but the fair players in the land which is hallowed by centuries of St. Andrew golf traditions, have never had a championship of their own. The Scotchwomen have never taken so prominent a place in golf in Great Britain as their sisters in England or Ireland, but a change for the better seems assured this year. The Ladies' Golf Club of St. Andrews has taken the initiative in the matter, and plans are well under way for the first women's championship tournament of Scotland. The women of Ireland have held their own championship meetings ever year since 1894, and as one result, they have always figured prominently in the larger championship at Great Britain. It is practically due to the skill and ability of the women of Erin's Isle that the championship of the United Kingdom is to be held in Ireland this year, at the Portrush Golf Club. The Scotchwomen hope to hold their first championship in June at St. Andrews.

Harlem National Handicap Weights.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Weights for the $3,000 Harlem National Handicap, to be run Saturday, June 6, at one and three-sixteenth miles, were announced by the Harlem Jockey Club to-day, as follows:

Name.	Pounds.	Name.	Pounds.
McChesney	127	Prowl	103
Sister	122	Ben Chance	102
Lucien Appleby	122	Dewey	102
Hernando	120	Claude	102
Sidney Lucas	119	Eva G.	101
Runnels	118	Randolph	101
Mr. Mackey	116	Au Revoir	101
Alan-a-Dale	116	Epicure	100
Owenton	116	Capt. Arnold	99
Glenwater	115	Fingal	99
Otis	115	Amur	98
Bellemonde	115	Western Duke	98
The Lady	115	W. R. Gates	98
Monarka	115	Major Tenny	98
Wyeth	114	Gregor K.	98
Tenacious	114	Ferrule	97
Terra Firma	114	Woodlake	96
Six Shooter	114	Gilfain	96
Jimenez	111	Witfull	96
Inventor	111	South Breeze	97
Dorrian	111	Barin	97
Abe Frank	111	Jubbert	97
Bessie Spahr	111	Esherin	97
Flying Torpedo	110	Rankin	97
Telamon	110	Shooting Star	97
Favontius	110	Col. Ballantyne	97
Nitrate	109	Barca	96
Old Hutch	109	The Pinket	96
The Unknown	108	Gypsene	96
The Conqueror III	108	Ahola	96
Caliban	108	Lacer Crawford	96
Port Royal	108	Watkins Overton	96
Savable	108	Dick Furber	95
Golden Wishes	107	King Daly	95
Aldanch	106	Ellerbeck	95
Watercure	106	The Don	95
Rolling Boer	106	Mindora	95
Harry New	106	Lendin	94
Jack Demund	105	Tom Reed	94
Skillful	105	Ferrule	94
Doctor Stephens	105	Air Light	94
Piederich	105	Sinner Simon	93
Lord Quex	105	Orfeo	93
Little Scout	105	Orsin	93
Potheen	105	Estrada Palma	93
High Chancellor	105	Canyon	92
John McGurk	104	Judge Himes	92
Kalos	104	Standard Bearer	92
Pleasant Maiden	104	Tracey	91
Linguist	104	Governor	90
Artena	103	Manru	90
Sonic	103	Haleyondale	87
Hoodwink	103	Gold Bride	86
Hargis	103	Bosegard	86
Red Cemyn	103	Discharged	85
Jordan	103		

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, March 15.—A new yawl for Dr. Richard Schofield, designed by Charles Davis, is nearing completion at the Hansen yard. The deckhouse and inside fittings will be made of mahogany and the best of material only will be used. An eight-horse power gasoline motor will furnish auxiliary power. Her dimensions are 37 feet over all, 27 feet waterline, 10 feet beam, and 3 feet 6 inches draught. The boat will be launched about June 1. An 80-foot modern steam yacht is under way at the same yard for William Holtz.

Mr. Hansen is also rebuilding Dr. Dougherty's auxiliary sloop yacht Vayu, converting her from a centreboard to a keel boat. The frame of the new keel is in place and will be completed some time next month.

Gymnastic Championships Postponed.

The annual gymnastic championships of the A. A. U. of the United States, which are to be held at the New Polo Athletic Club, New York, have been postponed from March 24 to March 28, to accommodate the large number of collegians who have requested a change to that date. The events are parallel bars, long horse, side horse, swinging clubs, tumbling, horizontal bar, flying rings, and all round standing apparatus. Amateur Athletic Union championship die medals will be awarded to first, second, and third in each event. For the all around championship competition first, second, and third medals will be given to the contestants scoring the greatest number of points. This competition will consist of parallel bars, long horse, side horse, and horizontal bar. Entries will close with J. E. Sullivan March 21.

Interborough Relay Race.

At the joint games of the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Club and the Fourteenth Regiment on April 11 it is proposed to have an interborough four-mile relay race against the New York Athletic Club. The men on the team will possibly be Soutar of the Pastime Athletic Club, Sanford of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, John of the Star Athletic Club, and Carr of the Xavier Athletic Club, a quartet that will put the famous cracks of the New York Athletic Club on their mettle. The idea of this race is hailed with delight among the athletic clubs. McKechnie of the Mohawk Athletic Club and other fleet-footed runners are entered for the six mile invitation race. The list of entries is filling rapidly.

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These entertainments will be given in Aeolian Hall, and the principal vocal and instrumental soloists who will appear in New York this winter will take part.

The fourth of these special recitals will take place next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The soloist will be Mr. Alois Burgstaller, the famous tenor of the Grau Opera Company. His accompaniments will be played with the Pianola.

Special Notice.—Cards of admission to these concerts are given by us gratuitously and are not sold. To prevent their sale by others each ticket will admit only the person to whom it is issued and will not be transferable.

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TAX COMMISSION'S REPORT

Principal Recommendations to the State Legislature.

Taxation of Mortgages, Flat Tax on Personal Property, and Heavier Taxation of Unimproved Property Urged—"Dodging" Denounced.

ALBANY, March 15.—Taxation of mortgages; no deduction from personal taxation for debt; a flat tax of 1 per cent. upon all personal property, including stocks of goods in stores, and no deductions for debts; publicity of all assessment by advertising; taxation at higher value of all unimproved property and vacant lands, so as to stimulate and encourage improvements; increase of per diem of local Assessors; providing that appeals from local taxation may be made direct to the State Tax Commission, the decision to be final.

These are some of the recommendations made in the annual report of the Tax Commission to go to the Senate to-morrow night. The report is in a great measure devoted to discussion of tax "dodging" by wealthy men, and the commission expresses very broadly its opinion. It says in part:

"Ostensibly Assessors assess personal property while, in fact, in the larger number, and more important instances the assessed assess themselves. Not only is the law impotent in this particular, but the selfish interest of a locality holds dominant sway. By menace of removal of person, office, factory, or residence, millions of actual and liable personal shrink to thousands upon a roll.

"Possessors of personal property have come not largely to arrogate to themselves the functions of lawmakers and administrators of self-made law. They in effect repeal or nullify a statute because opposed to 'double taxation,' taxation of 'mere obligations,' or 'evidences of debts.' The rivalry is for the least mark obtainable upon the roll in too many cases. The general effect is deplorable, where the conspicuously wealthy are forfeiting residence or creating accommodating and transitory obligations for deduction. The query is arising with growing frequency and emphasis, 'Why should deductions for debt, actual or temporarily incurred, be permitted to personal and denied to real property?'

"A vague indication of the tangible wealth of the State is given in the total individual deposits of its financial institutions. From the latest reports the following is disclosed:

"State and National banks, $963,114,200; trust companies, $734,342,856; savings banks, $1,077,393,743, aggregating $2,794,-850,799.

"The appointments and furnishings of the households of the State unassessed and untaxed undoubtedly represent billions in actual value. Few and small are the entries upon tax rolls of stocks of goods in stores and ledger credits. These are assessed or represented to be offset by ledger debits. In some if not all cities, it has become fashionable to maintain a mortgage upon the store structure for deduction of utility against goods assessment. In provision against the transfer of death envelopes are found to contain in sacrificial advance apportionment among heirs of large estates awaiting deathbed or later delivery.

"This suggests that an amendment to the present tax law, by which all personal property, except that legally exempted, including stocks of goods in stores, shall pay a flat tax of 1 per cent. upon its valuation as found by the local Assessors without any deduction whatever for debt might be a step in the right direction in the way of personal assessment, and might result in turning into both Treasuries large additional amounts of taxes upon personal for the relief of real estate. This plan has precedents in the treatment of trust company and bank shares and savings bank tax, to a specified extent, a small flat rate, and in denial of debt deduction to shareholders in consequence of the low rate.

"One of the repugnant features of prevailing assessment is that one penalizing improvement. A citizen may expend 5,000 in interior decoration or decking of his home without incurring proportionate increase of his assessment. A like sum expended upon exterior improvement of a home, ornamentation of a street, and beautifying of a community is promptly punished by increase of assessment. The effect of this system is to encourage neglect of homesteads, it being well understood that a neatly maintained homestead is more valuable in the eyes of Assessors than a neglected, weather-worn habitation. Under our existing law Assessors cannot be fairly criticised, but it is prejudicial to the State, to communities, and to civic and individual progress and pride that improvement and advancement should be discouraged by fine. Could unimproved homes and vacant lands be the heavier assessed, sale of material and employment of labor would increase, handsomer communities would materialize, and the State take a long stride forward.

"There was an increase of $121,943,800 in the value of real estate in this State last year over the preceding year, while at the same time there was a decrease in assessed personal property to the extent of $28,-512,787, leaving a net general increase of $92,631,072. The total amount of taxable property given by the State Board of Tax Commissioners in their annual report is $5,081,579,719 in realty and $972,756,160 in personal. A summary shows a total of $127,702,700.43 paid in taxes in 1901 for the objects following:

"City, $71,600,713.44; local schools, $28,-865,911.12; county, $11,051,967.85; State, $9,-867,815.06; towns, $4,219,208.84; village, $3,-151,500.65.

"The latest assessment of the realty of the great metropolis attempts at an approximation to full value. A corresponding increase in tax rate ensues. This compliance with law is commendable, and its influence throughout the State must prove helpful.

"After recent and careful investigation of the findings of the New York City Department of Taxes and Assessments under the administration of Commissioner James Wells and his fellow-Commissioners and Deputies the State Board is pleased to have to express and record unreserved appreciation of the methods and efforts of the metropolitan tax officials in their endeavor to force a showing of practically full values upon the rolls within their jurisdiction. By their action they have rectified the unfounded but annually repeated attacks upon the percentage rating accorded New York in the State table of equalization.

"Until the disclosures of undervaluations under the administration of Commissioner Wells, it had been insistently and loudly proclaimed that metropolitan property was being assessed at full value, while the State officials in equalizing were so rated. The New York department under the present administration demonstrates the unfairness of its assertions and contentions in former years.

"It should be known that until 1904—by which time there may be no direct State and consequently no State equalization table—New York City can secure no State recognition by advance in percentage rating for the excellent work being done upon its tax records. State equalization is made of necessity upon the rolls of the year preceding the State equalization of 1905—the tax collections of 1904 must be based upon the assessment of 1903.

"Already it is being realized in New York City that the individual advancements where warranted and the general equalization to a uniform standard approaching the legal requirement are to result in benefits not hardship to the small-property holders, including tenants. Better understanding is rapidly succeeding protest, with praise in the metropolitan district, the larger half of the State in proportion and in people."

Magistrate Fined His Own Prisoners.

Samuel George of 50 West Eighth Street and John Doanel of 406 East Sixty-fourth Street, who were arrested by Magistrate Brann on Saturday for fighting on the street, were arraigned before him yesterday in the Tombs Police Court. The Magistrate swore to a formal complaint against them, charging them with disorderly conduct, and fined them $10 each. They were unable to pay and went to jail.

National Conference of Mothers.

The annual conference of the National Congress of Mothers will be held this year in Detroit, Mich., May 5 to 8. To the management the congress has intrusted the conduct of its business for three days, thus giving more time for conferences, lectures, and discussions.

STATE SANITARY REPORT

Death Rate During 1902 Was Seventeen Per Thousand.

Prevalence of Typhoid Traceable to Negligence—How Protection of Water Supply May Be Secured.

ALBANY, March 15.—The State Board of Health will submit to Gov. Odell tomorrow night a report stating that the general sanitary condition of the State when compared with former years is satisfactory. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 124,160, making a death rate of seventeen per 1,000 population. This is the average death rate for the five preceding years, but is about 5,000 less than the mortality for 1901.

One satisfactory feature appears in the report of deaths occurring under five years of age, which shows a total of 5,000 less than the average, this saving having chiefly occurred in the rural parts of the State. The mortality from preventable diseases was 14 per cent. of the total, which was above the average of preceding years. This increase was due to a considerable extent to the continued prevalence of smallpox in various portions of the State, which disease caused a total of 442 deaths from the year.

Typhoid fever was the cause of 1,318 deaths, which was over 300 less than the annual average for the past five years. The deaths from pulmonary consumption were 12,382, which shows a decided decrease from preceding years, the average for the past five years having been 13,270. This gratifying decrease in the death rate from pulmonary consumption is believed to be largely due to the measures for prevention which are being more thoroughly understood by the public at large, as well as the medical practitioners who have charge of these cases in their incipient stage.

The somewhat general prevalence of the epidemic of smallpox which prevailed during 1901 and continued to about the same extent during the past year, has brought into prominence the prophylactic value of vaccination, for reports show that nearly all the reported cases of smallpox occurred with persons who were either unvaccinated or had not been vaccinated since childhood.

"Reference has been made," says the report, "to the fact that 1,318 deaths from typhoid fever occurred in the State during the past year. It is fair to state that each one of these deaths was the result of neglect to supply pure water, and that nearly, if not all, of them could have been prevented if the recognized requirements for the protection of water supplies had been in operation in every instance.

"Under the law now in force, rules for the protection of water supplies may be formulated by the State Department of Health upon application by the municipality using the water, by the company supplying it, or by an individual. It is the custom of the department to make such rules sufficiently comprehensive to prevent all contamination of a dangerous or doubtful character. When such rules are approved by the State Commissioner of Health, and published for six weeks in a newspaper in the county or counties in which the water shed is located, they have all the force of law, and prosecutions may be made against offenders, and penalties imposed."

As a very general pollution of the water courses and bodies of water throughout the State was believed to exist, the department undertook an inspection of a large number at widely separated points in the State during the past year and secured evidence of the very general neglect to protect the purity of these various supplies. Immediate and general legislation which shall at least prevent an increase of these contaminations seems to be a public necessity. To meet this necessity a bill for the prevention of the pollution of fresh waters of the State by limiting or absolutely preventing the discharge of untreated sewage and other refuse or waste matters, has been prepared and introduced in the Legislature.

Through the liberality of the citizens of Buffalo a very excellent building has been erected for the cancer laboratory and the investigation of the great questions relating to the causation, distribution, and treatment of cancerous diseases has been steadily carried forward during the year.

The work of the Antitoxin Laboratory, auspiciously inaugurated last year, has developed into very gratifying usefulness. The demands made upon the laboratory for diphtheria antitoxin, especially have steadily increased since the distribution began. This widespread distribution insures the prompt treatment of the proper cases, even if located in the most inaccessible parts of the State.

The report refers to the Bureau of Pathology and Bacteriology, one of the most important duties of which is the examination of samples of water furnished by the local health officers throughout the State. The applications for these examinations are becoming more and more numerous, as their value becomes appreciated by the towns and villages having a water supply. It is fair to state that if every water supply throughout the State was regularly examined and the results published, the security thereby given those whose sources of supply are satisfactory, and the warning of danger in cases where greater protection and purification are called for would be a great advance in preventive medicine over existing conditions.

The report says that to meet all the calls which are made for examinations of food and drugs would require some additional appropriation from the Legislature. It has heretofore seemed essential that there should be a regularly appointed collector of samples of food and drugs for analysis. Such work could very properly be delegated to the local health officers throughout the State, and if the proposition to have a health officer appointed by the State Department should be adopted, such officer would be more thoroughly in harmony with the plan of such examinations, and could more properly be requested to perform such duties in the interest of public health than at present.

The report also says a more general test of illuminating oils should be made by the Bureau of Chemistry. The importance of this testing of illuminating oils as a public health measure may be readily appreciated by reference to the large number of accidents—many of them resulting fatally—which have occurred and are constantly occurring from the explosion of oil lamps and oil cans, the contents of which, when tested, have been shown to be below the standard or flash point required by the standard authorities.

Attention is called to the fact that the construction of sewers and disposal works, plans for which have been approved by the engineers of this department, should be inspected during the course of construction, and afterward, by a competent officer.

CHILD LABOR IN THE STATE.

Constant Official Vigilance Needed to Secure Compliance with the Law.

ALBANY, March 15.—State Labor Commissioner John McMackin, discussing the work of his department last year with reference to child labor, says:

The motive to use child labor does not seem to lose strength with the passage of years, and constant care is needed on the part of the officials to secure compliance with the law. Last year the Inspectors found children illegally employed in 2,807 factories. In most cases, to be sure, (2,306,) the non-compliance with the law consisted in employing children of legal age without the certificate required by law, but there were 274 factories in which children were found working who were either illiterate or under the legal age of employment, (14 years.) The number of the former class was 150 and of the latter 208. The total number of children under 16 years legally employed was 16,750.

This is the largest number recorded since 1891, but at the same time the number of factories inspected was much smaller. Only 2.2 per cent. of all employes were children, which is about the same percentage as has prevailed for several years. There were also 56 complaints made to the bureau relative to the illegal employment of children, of which 33 were upon investigation sustained. The causes of complaint were as follows: Employing children under 14 years of age, 44 children under 16 years without certificates, 6 illiterate children, and 7 children under 16 years on dangerous machinery. Five firms were prosecuted for employing children under 16 years and four of them convicted.

Speaking of conditions in tenements, Commissioner McMackin says:

The control over tenement work secured by the bureau is now manifestly more complete than it has been and there are certainly fewer places in which manufacturing is carried on without the required license. The total number of complaints made to the department concerning illegal work was 1,160 in 1900, the first year of the licensing law's operation, and 940 in the ten months covered by the report of 1901, while there were only 240 such complaints in 1902. Of these 199 charged that manufacturing was being carried on in tenements without a license; 26 of these complaints were upon investigation sustained and 70 not sustained. The bureau also received 23 complaints that work was being done under unsanitary conditions, but investigation sustained only 12 of these complaints. In such cases the license was revoked, but these revocations constituted a small fraction of the entire number of licenses revoked—396—as a result of the semi-annual inspection made by the bureau. All the places whose licenses were revoked were in New York City.

Two prosecutions were undertaken against firms who gave out work to be done in unlicensed tenement houses and one against a firm that failed to keep register of outside work. Convictions followed in the three cases.

The State Factory Inspector's force inspected in New York City last year 16,141 factories, issued 10,001 permits to children to work regularly and 3,250 to children to work during vacation, and inspected and investigated 15,000 tenement houses and workshops.

STATE INSURANCE REPORT.

Mr. Hendricks Wants New Laws as to Lloyds Associations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—At the close of the year 1902, reports State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, the fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in this State were possessed of $361,-308,011 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad nor premium notes of mutual companies, an increase of $20,399,-198, as compared with 1901. The liabilities of these companies, with the exception of scrip and capital, were $181,055,126, an increase of $13,948,211 over the return of the preceding year. The income was $232,815,-497, and the disbursements were $187,403,-520, an increase as compared with 1901 of $46,798,065 in income, and $16,765,850 in disbursements. The number of companies reporting in 1902 was 165, being one less than 1901. There was received $211,980,-773.46 in premiums, $102,830,100.73 was paid for losses, $77,229,506.67 for miscellaneous disbursements, and $7,993,910.77 for dividends.

The fire premiums received were $31,154,-005.57, fire losses paid $15,184,746.92, and fire losses incurred $14,746,832.33, showing an apparent net excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred of $16,405,-773.24.

The estimated expense for the transaction of this business is $10,384,868.52, which, if added to the incurred losses, makes a total of $25,133,700.85. On this basis the excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred was $6,020,904.

The Superintendent pays special attention to Lloyds Associations, presenting this argument:

Lloyds Associations of individual underwriters are exempted from the provisions of the insurance law. They make no reports to the Insurance Department nor are they under its supervision. This exemption aplies only to such Lloyds as were lawfully engaged in the business of insurance in this State on the first day of October, 1892.

At the instance of the Superintendent of Insurance the Attorney General, in 1894, commenced proceedings for the purpose of determining the rights of a large number of these associations to the exemptions claimed by them. These proceedings revealed the fact that upward of twenty associations were not lawfully and in good faith doing business on Oct. 1, 1892. Since these proceedings terminated there has been serious question of the right of many more of these associations to the exemptions provided by the law. For the purpose of determining what associations were in good faith engaged in the business of insurance on Oct. 1, 1892, I last year recommended the passage of an act requiring all Lloyds Associations claiming the right to do business to file with the Insurance Department, on or before Sept. 1, 1903, certified copies of their original articles of agreement, with amendments thereto. This act became a law April 9, 1902, and in pursuance of its provisions thirty-one Lloyds Associations filed the required reports with this department.

I requested the co-operation of the Attorney General in an examination of the papers so filed, and in November of last year that official designated the Deputy Attorney General to make an investigation of the claims of each of the Lloyds Associations to the exemptions contained in Section 87. The report of this examination is now in the hands of the Attorney General, and actions will soon be commenced against eleven of fifteen Lloyds concerns whose right to do the business of insurance has been shown to be entirely without foundation, or at least very questionable.

The insurance law provides that insurance corporations doing business in this State must use the standard form of policy, with the permissible riders thereto, which is on file in the Insurance Department. They may not use any form of policy which does not conform to the standard policy in all particulars—size of type, contract, provisions, agreements, and conditions. Lloyds Associations are not corporations, and are not therefore required to use the standard form of policy. It is the custom, however, of many of them to print an indorsement upon their policies to the effect that they are in the standard form prescribed by law. As a matter of fact, all of these policies contain provisions which are not found in the standard form. I am of the opinion that such indorsement is not in the interest of the insuring public, and I favor the passage of an act prohibiting the indorsement upon a Lloyds policy of words which will convey the impression that it is the standard form of policy established by the Legislature.

I also recommend that a law be enacted providing that Lloyds Associations shall annually file with the Superintendent of Insurance a statement of their affairs for the year. The insuring public is entitled to such information as will enable it to judge of the financial responsibility of the individual underwriters of Lloyds Associations. The purchasers of Lloyds policies are entitled to know the names of the individual underwriters, to a knowledge of the powers of attorney under which they operate, and of the amount for which each underwriter is personally liable. They are also entitled to a report of their financial condition showing their assets and liabilities and the income and disbursements for the year.

The reports by all the fire, fire-marine, and marine companies which made returns to the department show $24,907,717,158 of risks in force. During the year the companies, with the exception of the New York Mutuals, (5,) for $256,963,684.26 in gross premiums, undertook to carry $23,619,122,972 of risks, an average premium of 1.04 for every $100 insured.

The amount of fire risks written in 1901 was $4,063,280,152; in 1902, $4,305,760,976, an increase of $220,480,824. The amount of marine and inland risks written in 1901 was $537,655,903; in 1902, $505,180,523, a decrease of $32,475,380.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to Dine.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York will hold their one hundred and nineteenth annual banquet at Delmonico's tomorrow evening in the large hall. Covers will be laid for over 500 guests. Justice James Fitzgerald, President of the society, will be toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Attorney General Cunneen, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, John J. Delany, Joseph L. Barbour, and Mayor Low. The large Service vase, presented by the French Republic to the society in recognition of its courtesies to the Rochambeau delegation, will be on exhibition.

To Talk of a Saloon Substitute.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, Director of the American Institute of Social Service, will talk to-night on "Substitutes for the Modern Saloon" at 377 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He will comment on a unique idea that New York saloonkeepers have conceived as somewhat the views of reformers.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Revised Tax Programme Will Be Taken Up This Week.

Excise Hearing Wednesday Promises to be One of the Largest of the Year—Mortgage Tax Bill Secure.

ALBANY, March 15.—The revised tax programme will be taken up in the Legislature this week and urged by Gov. Odell. It is expected that both the amendment to the liquor tax law advancing fees 50 per cent., and the Mortgage Tax bill will be rapidly advanced through both branches and it is expected will be on the Executive's desk by April 1. The excise hearing undoubtedly will be one of the largest of the year, for the liquor dealers' associations, National, State, and local; the brewers' associations, and kindred organizations will send delegations, and the probabilities are that it will be necessary to transfer the hearing from the Senate to the Assembly Chamber.

One Senator, Hill of Buffalo, and two Assemblymen, Reuhl and Patton, from the same city, are the only legislators who refused their support to the Excise bill. But one hearing on this Excise bill is contemplated, and the plan is to report it favorably to both Senate and Assembly Thursday morning, after the hearing Wednesday. The following Tuesday it will be passed and soon after handed to the Governor.

In the meantime the Mortgage Tax bill will appear and remain quiescent until the Liquor Tax bill is ready for introduction Monday night. Every effort has been made to make it perfect and invulnerable. While Speaker Nixon of the Assembly is opposed to a Mortgage Tax bill, he participated in the caucus the other evening, and subsequently assured the Governor that there would be a sufficient number of votes in the Assembly to pass it. In caucus ten Assemblymen voted against making the Mortgage Tax bill a party measure. There are 89 Republican Assemblymen, however, and it takes but 76 to pass a bill. In the Senate all the Republican Senators, with the exception of Senator White, (who is ill and will not attend this year's session,) are bound to support the Mortgage Tax bill. There are 27 Republican Senators, and 26 votes are necessary to pass the bill. The mortgage tax is expected to raise between $12,000,000 and $15,-000,000, half to go to the State and half to the localities. The only mortgages exempt are those of charitable, religious, and educational institutions.

This is expected to be an interesting week for the canal improvement men. There are now two canal propositions before the Senate, the Davis-Bostwick bill for the expenditure of $101,000,000 for canal improvement, and the Lewis resolution for the appointment of a commission to confer with Federal authorities relative to the construction of a deep waterway through the State to the great lakes and to ascertain what arrangement can be made between State and Federal Government.

The Elsberg bill abolishing the office of Coroner in Greater New York and providing for the appointment of medical examiners will be debated on, third reading in the Senate Wednesday.

The Governor has decided, it is believed, that there will be no necessity for franchise tax legislation at this session. He is quoted as saying to several persons interested in the question that in view of the fact that no matter what the decision of the Court of Appeals may be on the constitutionality of the present law, the Supreme Court of the United States is to pass on the matter, there is little need of worrying this Legislature with it. He thinks that if the law should be killed finally the question of substituting a tax upon the gross income of all corporations operating public utilities can be deferred for one year.

Discussion of dates for final adjournment is in progress. Speaker Nixon says it will be about April 15, while Lieut. Gov. Higgins is authority for the statement that it will not be earlier than May 1. It is likely that the date will be fixed finally at some period between these two extremes.

In the Assembly the Finch Child Labor bills will be ready for discussion Tuesday. There will be a fight Wednesday before the Assembly Railroads Committee on the Barnes bill providing for the vestibuling of all street surface cars on two sides of the platform throughout the entire State except New York City. The bill got through the Senate only after much opposition.

These hearings will be given Tuesday by the Senate Cities Committee: Marshall Police Magistrates bill for Brooklyn, Marshall bill regulating the sale of liquors in Wallabout Market in Brooklyn, Hill Seawall bill, Buffalo; Davis bill for the betterment of the car service, Keenan bill amending New York charter relative to assessments, Plunkitt bill relative to street sprinkling in New York, McClelland bill regulating use of streets as hack stands, Morgan bill relative to Courts of Special Sessions in New York.

Wednesday before the Judiciary Committee hearings will be given on three Child Labor bills. Wednesday also Joint hearing in the Senate Chamber on 50 per cent. advance in excise fees.

The Senate Finance Committee will give a hearing on the Lawis Water Storage Commission bill Tuesday.

The Assembly Committee on Public Health will give hearings next Wednesday on the Prince Canned Goods and Bedding bills and the various bills providing for the registration of trained nurses in the State. The Cities Committee will try to clear up all of the New York and Buffalo bills in its hands at its Tuesday and Thursday sessions.

SMOKE OVERCOMES RESCUER.

Policeman McHugh Falls in Hallway with Man He is Carrying—Both Found Unconscious.

In a fire early yesterday morning which caused $2,000 damage in the saloon of Hugh Morrow, at 126 West One Hundredth Street, Policeman McHugh of the West One Hundredth Street Station was burned severely about the face and hands and was overcome with smoke while rescuing Harry Marden, a porter, who had been sleeping in a rear room up stairs. Both men were pulled out from the smoke-filled hallway into the street by Policeman Beckett, who turned in the alarm.

A call was sent to J. Hood Wright Hospital, and the ambulance surgeon, Dr. Klein, had some difficulty in restoring the men to consciousness. After McHugh's burns were dressed he was taken home. Marden, whose condition is serious, was taken to the hospital.

When the fire was discovered, McHugh, who knew of Marden's custom to sleep in the building, broke open one of the side doors of the place, and although it was filled with smoke he rushed into the hallway and upstairs, and when he reached the bedroom he found that the flames had already eaten their way through the floor and had just started to burn the bed clothes on the cot on which Marden was lying unconscious.

McHugh picked up Marden and threw him across his shoulder. Then he ran down the stairs. He found that he was cut off by the flames and knew of no way to get out of the building except through the front door. He made a dash through the flames and had nearly reached the door when he fell, overcome by smoke.

Policeman Beckett, who had turned in the alarm for the fire, rushed back to the building, and knowing that McHugh was inside, he ran into the hallway and stumbled over McHugh and Marden.

Since McHugh was appointed to the force, in 1898, he has established a record for bravery. He once rescued two men from drowning by plunging into the Harlem River, and has stopped several runaways.

West Side Taxpayers to Meet.

A call for a meeting of west side taxpayers to-night at the El Dorado apartment house, Ninety-first Street and Central Park West, has been issued by Thomas Barrett, John Davies, L. P. Walter, H. D. Meyer, and John V. Signal, to protest against contemplated expenditures and appropriations, suggested by city, county, and State officials.

New Head of Euphrates College.

The Rev. Henry H. Riggs, grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, one of the oldest of the American missionaries in Turkey, has been appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as President of the Euphrates College, at Harpoot, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Frank C. Gates, who has resigned to accept the Presidency of Robert College, in Constantinople.

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REPUBLICAN TARIFF REFORM.

It shows how completely the sentiment of the business community relating to foreign trade has been demoralized by the long course of protective tariff treatment that the attitude of Gov. CUMMINS and the leading Republicans of the Northwest should be generally described as "bold." In reality it is timid.

The most that these advocates of reason in the tariff dare to ask from the Republican Convention is a declaration that some taxes are no longer needed and some too high. They present no statement as to the taxes they mean. They define no principle by which these taxes can be determined. They do not say what they will do if their policy is not adopted. They content themselves with vague and unmeaning complaint on a subject that is capable of perfectly clear statement, and as to which firm and effective action is quite possible. And for this faint squeak of discontent they are denounced by the protectionists as rebels and traitors and praised by themselves and their friends as bold innovators and reformers.

Suppose that some Republican of influence in his party should take upon himself to say that his party owes it to the country to declare that it will revise the tariff for the purpose of reducing the taxes on the material of manufactures to a revenue point—that is, that no such tax shall be so high as to check importation—that would be a precise and intelligible proposition. It would mark out a step in advance. It would show, should it be adopted, that the party was capable of progress. No leader has come anywhere near to such a proposition, and we do not think that any leader will. Why? Because it would bring on such a tightening of the purse strings, such a withdrawal of campaign contributions, that the politicians would be scared stiff. Apparently the only way in which the absurd and depressing tariff rule can be broken is by the union of the Democratic Party on the issue.

THE RESCUE OF THE POLICE.

The question that has occurred to many sympathetic observers of Gen. GREENE'S gallant and vigorous struggle to organize the police force on a basis of efficiency and decency is, of course, where he will get the material he needs. When he shifts or dismisses a man in the upper grades who has proved untrustworthy or incompetent, what better can he expect from any other man he may seek in the lower ranks who has been trained in the same school, subjected to the same temptations, liable to the same fears for the future, and forced to make the same choice between fidelity to duty and possible persecution by the evildoers who may have a hold on him? The force has been in a bad way so long, and the conspiracy against the law has gained such a grip on it in so many directions that this question is not to be answered lightly. When we recall the peculiar and powerful organization of the force under Tammany for the sale of immunity to law violators to the profit of the strongest men in the dominant party, it is natural to wonder how far Gen. GREENE will be able to go. The doubt may increase our admiration for his courage and for the resourcefulness he has thus far shown, but it emphasizes the tremendous difficulty of his task.

One thing he appears to be doing the effect of which may be far-reaching. He is steadily bringing to the front the younger men. He has done so in the two recent conspicuous cases of Inspector MCCLUSKY and Capt. O'CONNOR, the head of the Detective Department and the Captain of the "Tenderloin," and he seems to be making it a general policy so far as the circumstances admit. As the older men are withdrawn voluntarily and otherwise, their places will be filled by younger ones who give promise of satisfactory service. The change is important. If the newer appointees have ability and courage, if they are only negatively entangled with the vile "system," and if they have true professional ambition, their opportunities will be very great so long as the present Commissioner holds his office. The main difficulty in getting all the good from the change that ought to be attainable is the influence of the paralyzing fear that Tammany will return to power, and the "grafters" again be in the saddle.

It is at this point that the duty of every one of us citizens and voters of the great city becomes plain and definite. The rescue of the Police Department, with all that it implies in decency, justice, safety for the community, really lies to a great extent in our hands. Ultimately it lies wholly in our hands, since it will be for us to say whether Tammany shall or shall not come back. But we can also immediately exert a decisive influence. The entire police force, from the patrolman to the Inspectors, with the army of violators of the law are now intently studying public opinion, and it is we who make public opinion. There should be no mistaking what that opinion is. The present administration has made its mistakes, and some of them have been serious, some of them distressing. But even apart from the reform of the police, the balance as between what it has done and what Tammany would have done, and will do, if it get back, is creditable. The reform of the police, however, as it is now assured if we will accept it, is incalculably important. It would offset a balance that was otherwise discreditable. And every sane and honest voter in the city should make it clear to all who know him, that he will not see that immense reform put in peril.

ASSISTANT TREASURER PLIMLEY?

According to our Washington dispatches, the commission of Mr. WILLIAM PLIMLEY as Assistant Treasurer has not been delivered, although made out and signed by the President. It seems that Mr. ALDRICH, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, was not satisfied with the way in which Mr. PLIMLEY'S nomination was confirmed, there having been no action of the committee upon it, only a verbal individual assent to the request of Senator PLATT of New York to approve it, and had the confirmation recalled.

Mr. ALDRICH is reported as having said in executive session that it had been represented to him that the nomination was not regarded as conspicuously good by some of the bankers in this city, and that an inquiry would be desirable. Whether any effective opposition will be shown to the confirmation of Mr. PLIMLEY is doubtful. But it is not too much to say that an inquiry such as Mr. ALDRICH now proposes should have been made by or for the President before the nomination was submitted to the Senate. Had that been done, it is a fair inference that a clearer notion of Mr. PLIMLEY'S qualifications would have been obtained than appears to have been possessed when the nomination was determined on. It is possible that evidence would have developed that would have silenced all criticism, though what might be the source of such evidence we are at a loss at present to imagine. Our venerable Senator was more anxious that there should be no mishap in the confirmation than he was that there should be no misfit in the office.

THE WATERBURY STRIKE INJUNCTION.

The conditions in Waterbury as the direct and indirect result of the street-car strike having become intolerable, the Superior Court has interposed for the protection of the public interest by a far-reaching injunction to restrain disorder and violence and the improper use of "moral suasion." Naming seventeen labor organizations, their officers, and more than one hundred individual members, and directed against all whom it may concern, whether specifically named or not, it forbids any further interference with the operation of the street-car service of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, efforts to induce its employés to leave its service, picketing or loitering in the streets for the purpose of interfering with such employés, and all forms of the boycott, whether of the company, its employés, local merchants, persons riding in the company's cars, or those having dealings with the company. In addition, the company has begun suits against the unions named in the injunction for damages in the sum of $20,000, and the individuals named are joined as defendants on the allegation that they have personally done some, at least, of the acts from which the damage has resulted. The matter thus assumes many of the aspects of the Taft Vale case, which went against the union that had become involved in the unlawful acts from which that corporation suffered so heavily. The funds in bank to the credit of the unions and of the individuals made defendants in these proceedings have been attached. This gives the proceedings an aspect which can be readily understood by all in interest, and makes it plain to the men who have maintained disorder in Waterbury for so many weeks that they must answer for the acts they committed or participated in. Criminal proceedings they are not in the least afraid of. Civil proceedings they have good reason to dread. For some of them both criminal and civil proceedings are their portion. To determine just what are the new features of this case as it stands would call for something more than a comparison of the terms of the Waterbury injunction with those issued in Ansonia, St. Louis, and Toledo, and in West Virginia in somewhat similar circumstances. The civil suits are also not without precedent, but in these decisions cannot soon be expected. Whether the injunction in all its features will stand or not is a matter of judgment likely to be much influenced by the point of view. Judge ELTON is a capable jurist of wide experience. The matter will be argued ably and conclusively on the first Tuesday in April, when the question of making it permanent will be considered.

It should begin to be evident to organized labor that the special and exceptional privileges and immunities it has claimed in the performance of acts involving a violation of the rights of others are no longer to be enjoyed without encountering resistance, and that to fight for a wrong is to invite inevitable defeat with more or less disastrous consequences. The courts have hesitated to interfere in what are popularly known as labor disputes, and such hesitation will continue. They are recognizing more and more clearly, however, the duty imposed upon them to protect society against crimes committed in the name of labor, and the conservative employment of the power of the injunction is about the only basis remaining for a reasonable hope that organized society will be able to defend itself against organized labor. The wage-earner is apt to forget that he is a citizen, and that he owes duties in that relation which will not permit him to seek personal or class advantage by lawless means. He must be made to understand that a conspiracy does not legalise acts which would be criminal in the individual. Organized labor seems to have great difficulty in understanding this. Injunctions may help it to do so by giving time for reflection.

We cannot resist the conclusion that for the conditions which for many weeks have existed in Waterbury the law-abiding people of that city are largely to blame. They have not acted with the promptness or vigor in demanding the enforcement of the law which their interests required, and have not held the municipal authorities to the measure of responsibility they would have felt had public opinion found a clearer and more emphatic expression. It is much easier to restrain and discourage lawlessness than to suppress it after it gains headway and becomes insolently bold by easy toleration.

FILTRATION FOR ITHACA.

As announced in our news columns, the first practical step toward giving Ithaca a satisfactory water supply has just been taken in the decision of the water company to build immediately a filtration plant on plans made by Mr. ALLEN HAZEN, an engineer of large and varied experience, but probably best known as the designer of the Albany filtration plant. The work will be undertaken immediately, and the company expects to have it in successful operation by June. This expectation can hardly be realised, but it is probable that it will be in operation by midsummer. The money will be advanced by Cornell University as an investment, on the security of bonds covering the water and gas plants of the city. The wisdom of this close identification of the university with the two local enterprises which are now somewhat unpopular, might be more open to question under other conditions than those which now exist in Ithaca. Whether it is wise here, in view of the best interests of the university, is a matter which the Trustees are perhaps better able to decide than others. However this may be, it will result in giving Ithaca an abundant supply of good water by the quickest and indeed only practicable method. There is every reason to believe that the university has satisfactory assurance that its investment is secure, whether the plan of municipal ownership is carried out or not. It has good legal advice—a fact which might well operate to check the enthusiasm of those who talk about seizing the water company's mains and doing other impossible things.

The work decided upon will be immediately carried out. It involves a dam thirty feet high to give an impounding reservoir which will hold two months' supply for the town and afford ample opportunity for the clarification of the waters of Six Mile Creek by sedimentation. The filter plant will combine the chemical and mechanical principles, and will represent the best results of experience in this and other countries. It will deliver 3,000,000 gallons per day of soft water 99.7 to 99.8 per cent. pure. The filtrate will pass into a well of half a million gallons capacity, from which the distributing mains will be filled. Buttermilk Creek will be abandoned as a source of supply—not because it is not of as good quality as the one depended upon, but because it is no longer needed. The lower levels will be supplied by gravity, the upper levels by pumping.

This settles the water problem of Ithaca on a very satisfactory basis. The plant will have vigilant and skillful management and will meet the requirement of President SCHURMAN for an ample and unimpeachable water supply before September. Meanwhile the popular interest in the driven well experiment seems to be subsiding. One well has been driven which flows a moderate quantity under the present conditions of soil saturation, but putting a fire engine on it with a suction of 2½ or 3 inches quickly lowered it five feet and produced an immediate effect upon another well at a distance of a few hundred yards. The whole subject of the practicability of wells as a local source of supply has been studied by qualified experts of the university and was dismissed a year or two ago as promising little. The enthusiasm for private subscriptions to the experimental fund has been adroitly stimulated by the representatives of commercial interests likely to be benefited, but it cannot long be sustained on the basis of results obtained or in sight, and within six months the people of Ithaca will be boasting that they have the best water in the State. If the demand for municipal ownership continues the means of gratifying it will be found in legal and orderly ways. Ithaca experience, past, present, and to come, is of interest to a great many interior cities and towns, and may be studied with profit.

WHY THIS DELAY?

On the 31st of December, at the close of his first year in office, the City Chamberlain, Dr. E. R. L. GOULD, requested the Civil Service Commission to include in the classified service all the positions in his office not so included. He did this because he was convinced by experience that the positions could satisfactorily be filled by examination under the rules, and also because he recognized the competency of the incumbents and had no desire to change them. All but one of them, it may be remarked, were in the office when Dr. GOULD came in. The request was a very proper one to make, and showed the Chamberlain's confidence in and fidelity to the principles of the merit system.

The City Commission promptly granted the request and passed a rule classifying the positions named by the Chamberlain on Jan. 7. It was in due course approved by the Mayor, and sent to the State Commission on the 27th of January for its approval, which is required to give the rule final effect. The State Commission has not decided in regard to it. It is reported unofficially that some opposition was made to the rule by the Democratic Commissioner, and that it is held for inquiry by him. If that be the case, the sooner he reports and the sooner the commission acts the better. It is little short of absurd that the request of an appointing officer to curtail his own discretion in the matter of appointments should not be granted without hesitation. The Constitution requires that all appointments such as those referred to shall be made by competitive examination when practicable. No better evidence that it is practicable could be had than the testimony of an official so efficient and exacting as the Chamberlain. The State Commission would do well to furbish up its information as to what the Constitution requires and act upon it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our declaration, in a recent discussion of the king's gambit, that the second player, "if he makes the safer and baser choice, can play, we suppose, pawn to king's fourth," has been characterized by the chess expert of The Rochester Post-Express as "a sad blunder." It certainly was a blunder, but as for its sadness—well, every chess player instantly corrected "king's fourth" by changing it to "queen's fourth" and placidly continued his perusal of our able and interesting remarks, while for other people "king's fourth" was just as good as "queen a fourth" would have been. So, all things considered, the blunder wasn't serious enough to be sad, and with a little effort we can forgive ourselves for making it—almost as easily, indeed, as we can forgive the Rochester critic for having himself said, in his very next sentence: "Of course pawn to king's fourth is black's second move, and he cannot make it again when white pushes out the gambit pawn." As the move mentioned is black's *first*, not his second, to the knowledge of everybody who has risen above checkers, perhaps the Rochesterian will join us in merrily henting the title or any other convenient method of showing implacable gayety, despite the occasional perpetration of an occasional mistake of this self-correcting sort. But there! we do not resent his chastening, so far from it are we that we are quite willing to accept—and give publicity to—his revelation of the fact that, in this king's gambit tournament, declination of the offered pawn is barred and that dissertations on different ways of doing it were therefore as "apropos de bottes" as of this king's gambit tournament. After such a display of humility as that he certainly ought to pardon us for refusing to be sad or even grumpy.

—Even in Germany and despite the existence there of extremely elastic laws against Majestätsbeleidigung—and the rest of the alphabet if the Kaiser chooses—once in a while a Berlin paper manages to be disrespectful in a way so ingenious that, while its wicked intention is obvious, tangible excuse for the infliction of punishment is lacking. A really beautiful achievement in this interesting field of endeavor must be credited to The Berlin Post, which introduces some curious comments upon the Kaiser as a critic of what is called "the higher criticism," with the lines from the speech of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY in "King Henry V.," beginning:

Hear him but reason in Divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish,
You would desire the King were made a prelate.

By its use of this adroitly selected quotation The Post evidently does more than intimate the belief that its dread-lord would make a better Bishop than Emperor, or, at least, would be less of a peril to the pence of mind of journalists and some others. And yet no offense can be taken to what seems to be an expression of fervent appreciation of the Kaiser's all-knowledge. Of course the enigmatic lines will be studied with suspicious attention by the guardians of the monarch's dignity, but they will waste their time. The irreverence is too well veiled to be clearly seen, and even a Prussian censor would hesitate to attempt to make a case out of a charming compliment.

—What effect the automobile will have upon the future of the horse is a question that has been learnedly discussed so many times, and confidently answered in so many ways, that to say anything new on the subject is extremely difficult. The Electrical Review, however, has managed to do just that in the course of an article in which, after denying the assertion of the horse-lovers that the automobile is a mere passing fad, and the prediction of the automobilists that the horse is doomed to speedy extinction, it suggests that, exactly as dogs have survived in undiminished numbers, despite the fact that not one in a hundred of them is of any practical utility, so the horse will survive the assumption of all his more important tasks by the new machines. He will have to adapt himself to the new conditions, however, as the dog has. Once most dogs or all of them were big; now the vast majority of them are small, as a pet animal must be for reasons both of convenience and economy. So The Electrical Review thinks that in the ages to come, when automobiles do all the hard work at present done by horses, the small breeds of the latter will be the only representatives of a now haughty and weighty tribe. In other words, our descendants will have only toy horses, to be pastured on the front lawn and kept in kennels instead of stables, if, indeed, they do not live in the houses of their loving owners. As for the charge that a man cannot talk to his automobile as he can to his horse, The Review laughs that idea to scorn, and advises those who hold it to go out with an automobilist some day and listen to what he says when the machinery gets out of order, and note carefully to what the conversation, lecture, or oration, is addressed.

—President WILBUR F. BERRY of the Kent's Hill Seminary in Portland, Me., has had to defend himself from attacks from several quarters because he not only accepted for the institution a legacy of $100,000 from the late FRANK JOHNS, the Portsmouth brewer, but also eulogized him to some extent in a speech delivered after Mr. JOHNS's death. President BERRY brought the matter up at a reunion of Kent's Hill graduates last week. As for the eulogy, he said: "My position relative to the election of FRANK JOHNS as a trustee of Kent's Hill Seminary has always been that he never ought to have been elected to the board. The Trustees did, however, elect him, after careful thought and deliberation. When Mr. JOHNS died, as President of the school paying the respect that is due any man holding a similar position, I called attention to the objections of the conference at the time of his election, and I also stated that Mr. JOHNS had been a business man whose word was as good as his bond." Then turning to the matter of the money, President BERRY presented a justification of his acceptance that others confronted with the same problem may find useful. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," he began, and added: "If money has strayed away from the Lord and comes back to us we will use it to His glory and for the benefit of mankind." Cynics will smile at this, but it is certainly adroit, and it serves the necessary purpose quite as well as did the simpler Roman excuse that "money has no smell" to reveal its origin.

HIGH LICENSE FEES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Odell's interview on the bill increasing the saloon tax has left me wondering whether he stopped to consider the tendency of his figures. If the operation of the present high license law reduced crime 40 per cent. in four years, it seems clear that all that is necessary to abolish it entirely, in the next four, is an increase of 150 per cent., which would bring our tax about to the rate charged in Boston, where they retain their police and prisons, presumably, for the sake of old associations. The Governor is to be reprehended if he fails to recommend to the Legislature such a practical suggestion and rests content with only partial achievement.

The difference in rate between the new and old license fees will probably be sufficient to put many saloons out of business, and our Prohibitionist-Democratic Attorney General will have a halcyon time enforcing the law and making adherents for his party. Thus history repeats itself and our politicians slowly develop into the "publicans" of old.

Whether Mr. Odell knows it or not, his bill will give an added life to illicit selling and will encourage the passing off on the consumer of a poorer article. The brewer will further dilute his beer and rush it with greater speed from the brewery to the saloon.

I am unable to say how many unlicensed drinking shops there are to-day in New York, but a canvass of two east side Assembly Districts revealed in the neighborhood of 250 illicit places where alcoholic drinks can be bought after proper introduction. There is absolutely no local reprobation of the traffic, and the police are supposed to derive much revenue from their knowledge of the places where the business is done.

It is impossible to awaken any moral sentiment in favor of an excise restriction, for there seems to be an instinctive feeling that if a vocation is not unlawful a man should be permitted to ply it without Government interference—or, to put it more tersely, an act which is not criminal per se cannot be made so by legislation, at least among the unlearned, who are unable to grasp the doctrine of the economic schools that a man has no rights except such as the State confers on him, and that, therefore, the Government can put an upset price on the "right" to run a grogshop.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

New York, March 13, 1903.

BELIEF IN CHRIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appears in your columns of to-day's paper under the headline of "Catholic Belief in Christ" that states the position of the Catholic "believers" and the Protestant "believers" as is. This belief idea has been the contention of centuries, and the cause of most of the wars on earth. Your Catholic correspondent declares that his belief will be "coterminous with time," and that "it is difficult to conceive how she is to perish." It is fair to presume that this same infallible belief is held by the Protestant. Both nothing but simple beliefs.

What are they? Facts? No, beliefs. Why are people afraid of natural facts, facts, and physical truths? Why, "belief" in something unknowable, absolutely beyond present human possibility of knowing. Would not people be as good as now, as selfish as now, as determined to exterminate or take advantage of those who dared to think independently, to think from the standpoint of fact as the premises of their logical conclusions? Has it not been the development of general education coupled with the development of gunpowder that has forced the "beliefs" to a more liberal basis and tolerance of different opinion? Who dares to cut off our head to-day simply because of belief or without belief? The honest man can say to-day without risk of his head and with impunity: I conclude that an unknown power more supreme than myself probably exists and has origin in immutable natural laws which govern the earth and solar systems. Beyond this fact I am ignorant, absolutely ignorant. How do you know more, Mr. Belief? Tell us any facts further and we are with you body and soul, if you ever saw a soul. Treat your neighbor as yourself has been found to be a very good rule of every-day working rule, and if this little rule could take the place of these ponderous non-logical somethings called "beliefs" every poor family would soon own an acre of ground, and the rich might be better off physically, while the non-taxpaying institutions would have a chance to pay their way for the benefit of the public treasury as the unfortunate who differs with the believer is now forced to do.

In other words the "beliefs" still insist that everybody should be, now, forced to pay taxes to support their particular ideas; otherwise, they would at once show the goodness and fairness of their doctrines by insisting that a law be passed taxing all churches as private property is taxed and equally as per valuation. Every person pays taxes in some form, therefore every one is forced to support those institutions now exempt from tax. Is this your boasted justice per doctrine of belief, and can it be assumed that this illustration and fact of injustice will ever remain unchanged? Facts are stubborn things. Enough of "belief."

M. D. H.

New York, March 13, 1903.

CATHOLIC BELIEF IN CHRIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, for one, feel grateful to Layman Stanislaus for his letter in your issue of to-day. Spurgeon, a well-known Protestant preacher in England, said twenty years ago, that "Protestant dissent" (he was an Anabaptist) was honeycombed with Unitarianism."

Let but that corporate reunion between the three great divisions of Christendom, (the Latin, the Greek, and the Anglican,) for which many of us, from each of those bodies, have prayed for many years, be accomplished, and the Protestant sects, comprising, all together, about one-tenth of Christendom, will be absorbed almost before they know it. Socinians and other infidels will then stand confessed for what they are, "denying the Lord that bought them." Holy Church will once more be one, and then "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

G. W. DUMBELL.

Goshen, N. Y., St. Gregory, 1903.

THE STABILITY OF PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I am well aware of the fact that "hatred makes blind," I was still not a little astonished at the kind of "argument" offered in that paragraph of yesterday's "Topics of the Times" which undertakes to criticise rather haughtily Mr. Bryan's statement as to the stability of principles.

Mr. Bryan's exact words are as follows: "Principles do not change. What was right yesterday, last month, last year, ten years ago, is right to-day and will be right forever." To this his critic objects rather vehemently on the ground that "there are innumerable acts the rightness or wrongness of which depends upon circumstances, and circumstances change. * * *" It requires indeed a good deal of self-complacency on the part of a writer to dish up to his readers such a hackneyed commonplace without drawing the plain conclusion from it that, for this very reason, it is not permissible, in a discussion about the moral valuation of things, to separate the "act" from the circumstances connected with it—that, as far as the moral aspect of things is concerned, the outward act and the circumstances influencing it are an inseparable unit.

Does your critic want to make his readers believe that Mr. Bryan's words were, "Acts do not change; acts are either right or wrong, no matter under what circumstances they were or are done"? What he did say is that principles, which form the standard by which human actions are measured, are invariable, and therefore when applied to like acts done under like circumstances must produce a like moral estimate of them, no matter at what time they were done. In other words: The time of execution is not one of the circumstances that form an integral part of an act, and consequently the time of execution must not influence our moral estimate of the act.

To use the misplaced example of your critic: The blowing up of a house is in itself an action not susceptible of moral valuation—it cannot be pronounced either right or wrong until we know, for instance, that it was done for the purpose of stopping a conflagration, and then, according to Mr. Bryan, our estimate of such an action for such a purpose must be the same, no matter when it was, is, or will be done. It will require a stronger philosopher and logician than the writer of your paragraph to shake that assertion. Nor are such petty malices as the one at the end of the "argument" likely to swell the "majority" referred to by Mr. Bryan's critic. N. W. NAGEL.

Rosebank, S. I., March 13, 1903.

ARCHITECTS AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with keen pleasure that I read the confessions of an architect, narrated under the heading "Methods of the Modern Architect," on Page 32 of your issue of Sunday, March 1, 1903.

As this gentleman makes the statement that "nearly every old firm of architects in the city is looking out for some young fellow who is both an architectural engineer and a climber," I am anxious to learn from him the names of some of these architectural firms to which he refers.

The firm of which the writer is a member has been doing business for seven years here in New York. It was organized primarily to supply this supposed need of the old-time architectural firms for structural engineers, and especially to relieve them of the supervision of the steel construction and the foundation work. Instead, however, of finding a large number of architects who were looking for help in this direction, we found almost none. Very few were willing even to admit that there was anything unusual in the modern construction which their own office force was not perfectly competent to handle.

We have had in our employ at different times some of the best inspectors to be obtained anywhere, and they were men to whom climbing was almost a second nature. Our prices have been made as reasonable as was consistent with a fair margin of profit, and are much lower than the cost would be to the architect who should try to have the same work done by an engineer in his own employ, unless he had several pieces of engineering work going on at the same time. As for accuracy and care, we have a reputation which is too good to lose, as was evidently not the case with your correspondent, the architect's youthful partner, who accepted fees for overlooking bad workmanship or faulty material. We have several buildings to our credit, not only here in New York, but elsewhere, and I am thankful to say, none to our discredit. Those whom we serve once usually return a second and a third time.

Yet in the face of this showing our clients have been mostly owners and builders rather than architects; and thus it happens that we are compelled by the force of circumstances to encroach upon the architect's field itself to the extent of furnishing complete plans, specifications, and supervision for certain classes of heavy construction requiring almost no ornate features either inside or out.

The writer regrets that this is so, and would prefer to confine his energies to engineering strictly; but the change has been gradually forced upon us as the only alternative, in order to keep in the business at all. Nor does our experience differ from that of many other structural engineers.

Does it not seem, therefore, that the architects as a class have been pursuing a rather short-sighted policy? In not recognising the engineer's work as distinct from their own and being willing to pay a fair price for it, architects are now witnessing the gradual concentration of all the "big" work in the hands of a few firms where the highest order of engineering and architectural efficiency is combined; and have not the architects to thank themselves that this is so?

W. W. C.

New York, March 14, 1903.

LANDS THAT MAY BE FLOODED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your note under heading of "Topics of the Times" printed in your issue of the 3d inst. regarding the choice of people who build houses in locations where they are liable to be swept away by the periodical rising of the waters of rivers, I beg to say that you seem to overlook the most important consideration in these matters.

The fact is that no one can comment fully and completely on any such phenomenon as this unless he has first seen to it that he is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the land question. Had the writer of the item referred to been so grounded he would have recognised the impelling cause of the choice of such locations. It is simply a matter of rent or of purchase price—which is capitalised rent. If he will look into the question he will find that locations, otherwise the same but differing from each other in point of liability of being flooded, have a proportionate rental or purchase value, and that any disadvantage attached to any given location will always be shown in the lower rental or purchase price.

He will find also that if a given location has been proved by experience to be subject to a periodical overflow, and that if this section is then protected by dykes or otherwise from such overflow, the result will be an increase of rental values and of the purchase price. In the end, it will not, however, affect the value of the buildings nor of anything produced by labor upon such land. If the single tax were in force men would pay for their use and occupancy of land its annual rental value, and if then the Government erected dykes to protect land from overflow the Government would be paid for such work by the increased rental values of the land so protected.

No one not benefited by the improvement would be required to pay for any part of the expense of improvement, either directly or indirectly. But on the contrary those benefited would pay and in direct proportion to benefits received. So with all other improvements made by municipal, State, or general Governments and which might affect the utilized value of land. The improvements would be paid for by those benefited, i. e., the users of the improved sites, and all such matters would thus automatically adjust themselves.

FRED J. MILLER.

East Orange, N. J., March 9, 1903.

AGRARIAN SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 27 of your paper of March 8, Mr. Charles A. Downes says that Mr. Louis F. Post is not a Socialist, but "a consistent follower of Henry George, hence an individualist." Again he says: "In fact, I have never met a refutation of the doctrine of Henry George." I beg leave to say that I have not only met, but have carefully read at least two such refutations. I will point them out.

One is contained in a small book entitled "Land and Its Rent," (1883,) by Francis A. Walker, who at the time of his death, in January, 1897, was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The argument here is clear and conclusive, and it completely demolishes the system of George, and exposes its sophistry and absurdity.

The other refutation fills a lengthy chapter in the book entitled "Contemporary Socialism," by John Rae, a Scotchman. As is well said elsewhere, "the analysis here given undermines the very foundations on which George's structure is built, and the whole fabric dissolves before our eyes." Mr. Rae in his last edition, of 1901, gives a heading to his chapter on this subject that well answers the purpose of a definition. He entitles the chapter: "The Agrarian Socialism of Henry George." This is apt and accurate. Henry Georgeism, if I may so call it, is the scientific socialism or collectivism of Karl Marx, applied solely to the land. Hence it is agrarian socialism. It aims at the destruction of all private property in land by converting it into public property. The land is to be socialized. That is, individual ownership of it is to be crushed out, and the ownership of it is by society, in other words by the State of the government, is to be substituted in its place. The individual will be nothing and nobody, and society at large with government at its instrument, will be everything and everybody. There will be no rent to pay by anybody, and all tenants and occupiers of land, will be virtuous and happy.

The modus operandi by which this is to be accomplished, will be somewhat as follows: Tax the land. Over-tax it, and keep on taxing it, and then, when the time comes, seize it for the unpaid taxes and confiscate it, sell it out at auction, and let the government buy it in and take the legal title for the benefit of all the people alike, to be held and enjoyed by them in common on a footing of perfect social equality.

So far as I can see, this will be the agrarian socialism of Henry George, Louis F. Post, and Charles A. Downes.

ELIAL F. HALL.

Montgomery, Ala., March 9, 1903.

THE OLD JUMEL MANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that the old Jumel mansion, located in the upper section of our city, and for many years an interesting memorial to eighteenth, is about passing into other hands under foreclosure of mortgage proceedings, and that strenuous efforts are being made by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the perpetuation of this famous landmark. It was here that Aaron Burr, in many respects one of the most remarkable personalities this country has produced, passed a portion of his old age. But a short time since Trautmore's Tavern, hallowed by some of the most illustrious memories of the American Revolution, passed under the guardian care of this same organization. I discuss this subject because it ought to appeal with a good deal of enthusiasm to every true American.

This city to-day boasts of but few such historical landmarks. One by one they have been swept away. It seems to be a utilitarian age. Iconoclasm has invaded the Anglo-Saxon blood. A gross materialism symbolizes itself in the modern skyscraper, and is largely responsible for the decay of a proper reverential regard for the memorials of a heroic past. Why, the modern Goths and Vandals attempted to deface the Palisades, one of the grandest scenic attractions of our fair-famed Hudson River! A different condition of things obtains in Europe. The Old World teems with objective points of historical interest. The charm of travel there consists in the facilities for reminiscent wanderings. All these historical associations awaken a liberal education. They inspire one with the heroism, the patriotism, the religious enthusiasm that once stirred the human soul.

I submit, as a lover of history, that these noble efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be encouraged and commended.

A TIMES READER.

New York, March 14, 1903.

CONDITIONS IN ITHACA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My son attended school at Ithaca, and is now ill in Baltimore with typhoid fever contracted in Ithaca. He said as soon as he came home, and before he was taken desperately ill, that there was considerable fever last year in Ithaca and other cases of sickness, and for the size of the place that those who were sick far outnumbered those who were well. He also said (which carries out the remark made in one of Mr. J. C. Bayles's articles) that there were other causes for the fever than the water, but that so far they had not been able to find out what these causes were, or if they had he did not know of it.

I am happy to say that I think my son is now past the danger point and will recover, but the doctor says that he has a straight out-and-out case of typhoid fever with very low tendencies, and hard to break up.

Knowing the condition of affairs at Ithaca, I should think it would be the best policy to close the university and other boarding schools and send the students home, and not have them come back until this fever and kindred troubles are fully under control.

W. H. APPOLD.

Baltimore, March 12, 1903.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date I see how pleased Gov. Odell is with the action of the Republican caucus in agreeing to the four-mill mortgage tax bill. I have wondered at the intense interest of the Governor in the matter, but, as the proceeds are to be divided between the city and the State, and the share of the State is estimated to amount to $6,000,000, it is not very hard to explain the cause of his interest.

Now let us look for a moment and see where the money is to come from. Is it to be collected from any wealthy people who try to evade their taxes? No! Is it to be collected from corporations, banks, personal mortgagees? Ostensibly, yes; in reality, no! They will not pay one cent of it. I do not think the Governor expects them to.

In all the cities of this State there are certain classes of people, whom all respect, who are law abiding and orderly, and who, by their frugality, have founded homes for themselves and families. These people represent the thinking, intelligent majority of the country, and are really of the class that constitute the large Republican majorities. These people, the greater number of which have some mortgage on their homes, pay their city and State taxes on property that is generally overvalued, and pay the mortgagee's insurance in advance. Take Brooklyn, for instance. In that small office which there were sixty mortgages to be called in, in case the bill passed, and that all renewals would be made at a higher rate. Now it is the first part of this information that astounds one. If that one little office has sixty mortgages to pay off how many millions will it mean throughout the State?

Probably not one man in ten can take up his mortgage at short notice, and he will be compelled to lose his equity, which may be his all. It means more hardship and quiet suffering, and a worse condition of affairs than the evictions in Ireland, for it strikes unerringly at the best class of people a community has, and sets class and strikes with sure results. And for what? That the State may get $6,000,000 at a cost of $6,000,000 to the individual. Shame on such legislation! Let every honest, upright citizen arise and condemn it, and such a state party again.

VOTER.

Brooklyn, March 11, 1903.

NUGGETS.

His Good Taste.

She—Your dog was trying to bite me, Mr. Jones!

He (touching his hat)—Yes, Madam; he has a sweet tooth.—Yonkers Statesman.

Clues.

"Have you any clues to the murder?"

"We have plenty of clues—too many, in fact."

"Then what are you waiting for?"

"We can't decide which to follow first. If we tried to follow them all it would take a lifetime."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Seeking Oblivion.

"When a woman wishes to retire from the world," remarked the cynical philosopher, "she enters a nunnery. All a man has to do is to marry a famous woman."—Philadelphia Record.

Tax Enough.

She—What would you think of a tax on bachelors?

He—Oh, pshaw! Don't we have to buy wedding presents?—Detroit Free Press.

THE RADIATOR.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, the weary radiator; it has toiled all Winter through;
We nourished it with soft coal and with beards and barrels, too;
We utterly forgot it when it did its duty well;
When it failed, our indignation knew no possible to tell.

We were often fain to chide it as a source of much distress
When it came to raise a racket, for it was its loudness;
We begrudged it all amusement and thought it very wrong
For it to find a little laugh and make a song.

How long will have to meet the radiator's usual lot;
The Spring will gently steal on it and then 'twill be forgot.
And folks who turn to cheering speak in accents rude
About the room it takes. And not a man gratitude!

STATE REGENTS DEFENDED

Dr. Roosa's Argument in Support of Their Measure.

Medical Instructors and Physicians to Enter the Controversy That Is Pending Before the Legislature.

The fight that is in progress before the Legislature over the proposition for unification of the educational system of the State, in the opinion of men identified with the higher educational institutions, promises results of vastly more importance than the matter of the survival in authority of one or the other of the two bodies that at present divide responsibility for the conduct of schools and colleges and allied methods of public instruction. With this view of the question, and acting on expressions showing practical unanimity in favor of the bill offered with the approval of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, it is asserted that medical instructors and physicians generally will add a new influence to the controversy by concerted action before the fight goes much further.

A definite plan has not been adopted yet, but Faculty members and Governors of medical colleges, it is said, have been preparing for a showing of popular strength in opposition to the supporters of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, among whom politicians anxious to preserve all existing patronage are said to be the strongest and most active. The medical advocates of the Regents' bill claim that about the same unanimity exists among the instructors in other advanced institutions, notably in the law schools.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, a stanch supporter of the non-political Board of Regents, as opposed to the system represented by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is one of those who regard the plan of unification under the Regents as a step toward the perfection of educational methods.

"It seems to me," Dr. Roosa said yesterday, "that here is the chance for New York to establish a symmetrical and therefore powerful system of public education. New York is, and for a long time has been, in the lead in educational matters, methods adopted first in New York having been taken up not only in this country, but abroad. In both medical and legal instruction the State has been first to raise the standard of education and qualification. In medicine one result has been to put the practice in the State in the forefront. The non-political administration of educational affairs under the Board of Regents gave the best possible opportunity for advance in both science and art, and in memory of the flawless record of that body I can have but one view of the plan to put the Regents in charge of all educational matters in the State.

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE.

"The first idea of course is to put educational matters under the governmental supervision of a single body, but another matter of quite as great importance is to relieve that supervision from all possibility of political interference, if the best results are to be obtained. I believe it might be possible, but it is hardly probable, that an official depending on political power or the influence of politicians to remain in office would give his best efforts to his work as an educator. The best hope for a perfect system is to remove the Department of Public Education entirely beyond the reach of politics. The Regents of the University of New York have made a long and honorable record, and I regard any effort to curtail the powers of administration of that body as distinctly harmful, while any legislation that would abolish the board in favor of another directly under the control of politics, and necessarily involving constant changes of officials, would be retrogression of a deplorable nature. There should never have been more than one body in charge of educational affairs, for the creation of a second authority, I am satisfied, encroached on the spirit, if not the letter, of the act creating the University of the State of New York. The Board of Regents has endured since about the time that the State Constitution was adopted, and its record has been as spotless as the body has been dignified, partly because of the high character and ability of the men who have served on it, and partly because of its absolute freedom from the influence of politics.

"The good that has been accomplished by the Regents in the past stands in testimony of the character of the men who have been identified with its work, and should make argument for continuing the institution on even broader lines. With all educational matters under its supervision it would be a matter of time only for perfection in the management and methods of public instruction to be reached. Under the direction of the Regents New York has raised the standard in the practice of law and medicine steadily and swiftly, and in every advance has been followed by other States and other countries. Unification of the educational system with the Regents still in control, under a non-partisan and non-political board, would be just one more step forward. It would be unnatural to expect an official dependent on the result of a political campaign or the friendship of politicians to give the same impartial attention to his educational work that might be expected from another educator, who knew he was free from political interference, and felt he was dependent only on the results of his work. Aside from that, the frequent changes that must result from the shifting of political power would cause interference with educational institutions in a way that would be impossible under the methods of the Board of Regents, where merit and ability to perform the duties of the office would insure continuance in office.

THE REGENTS' BILL.

"Against the political supervision of educational matters I am compelled to say that even Tweed did not interfere in matters that were of vital importance to the public, as witness his retention in power of the engineers in charge of the great works of his time, notably the water system. Nothing could be of more importance than public instruction, so why cannot politicians keep their hands off? The bill proposed by the Regents will make no changes that will in the least interfere with the efficacy of the school system. It simply will put a single body in control of all methods of public instruction, from the primary schools to the higher institutions of learning, the established system to remain with all its staff of instructors. The only changes that would be made would come when experience showed that there was opportunity to improve on old methods. The Regents would have no more difficulty in the management of the entire educational system than they have in managing the higher institutions at present, for it is not the purpose of the proposed law to make the board anything other than it is at present—a supervising and administrative body, aided by a paid staff of competent officials.

"In the matter of employes I am in favor of a system that would give employment for life or during good behavior as a means of securing competent instructors and officials, and I am also in favor of a system of pensions for employes who may spend the best years of their lives as instructors in public institutions. There is no call for change in the method of appointing members of the Board of Regents—appointment by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. The system is such that there seems no future danger that any but the best men, and those eminently qualified, will ever be chosen to serve on the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

"I am convinced that the Board of Regents, with undivided authority in educational matters as provided for in the bill drawn as the result of their conference, and presented to the Legislature by Frederick C. Stevens, would in the course of a very short time give New York the best system of general public education that ever has been devised, and that the passage of the bill will advance immeasurably the cause of education."

The measure known as the Regents' bill is one of seven now before the Legislature, and is the only one that has the approval of the officers of the institutions of higher education. The other bills variously provide for abolishing the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the powers of the Regents then to be vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a salaried officer appointed by the Governor.

NORDICA SINGS IN CONCERT.

Sunday Night Season at the Opera House Closes with Verdi's Requiem Mass.

The great audience that left the Metropolitan Opera House last night after a rendition of Verdi's impressive Requiem Mass had their delight over the performance tinctured with regret, because the Sunday night concert season was closed. Take it all in all, the concerts this season have been a source of intense satisfaction to those who like to close their day of rest by listening to really good music. While a few of the concerts have been great disappointments, owing to the disposition of certain artists either to become "indisposed" or to sing under the misapprehension that anything was good enough for "a Sunday night crowd," yet the average has been good.

With Mr. Mancinelli conducting, with Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, and Messrs. Salignac and Journet as soloists, and with the entire Opera House chorus in support, last night's rendition of the mass was a brilliant climax for the season. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink are unexcelled as singers of religious music such as is found in this composition. They were heard to the very best advantage last night, and the audience rewarded them with unstinted applause. Messrs. Salignac and Journet are not at their best in such music, yet last night they were more than satisfactory.

To the work of the chorus and the orchestra great credit is due. The chorus especially seems to enter with great zest into the work on such an occasion as was that of last evening.

Must Not Produce "Mary of Magdala."

BERLIN, March 15.—The theatrical censorship recently refused to permit Paul Heyse's play, "Mary of Magdala," to be produced in Berlin, whereupon the Goethe Bund, with Sudermann, Ludwig Fulda, and Prof. Mommsen as leaders, decided to produce the play in private before an invited audience. Herr Sudermann, however, has just published correspondence with the Police President, in which the latter forbids the private production of the play.

SWEDISH FAMINE BENEFIT.

Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mr. Elmblad Sing at Concert Arranged by Gunnar Wennerberg Association.

Carnegie Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon at the concert for the benefit of the famine-stricken population of Northern Sweden. The concert was given under the auspices of the Gunnar Wennerberg Memorial Association, which was formed about one year ago to keep green the memory of the Swedish poet and composer, and with the co-operation of all the Swedish churches and organizations in the greater city.

The concert, while only part of a general scheme of relief, will prove more fruitful of financial results than anything as yet done in that direction. All the seats had been sold several days ago, and at least 500 persons were turned away yesterday for the lack of standing room. The response from artists who volunteered their services in the good cause made it possible for the committee having the arrangements in hand to make the occasion enjoyable to the great audience.

Among those who volunteered were Mme. Schumann-Heink and Johannes Elmblad of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Both received a great ovation from the audience. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Schubert's "Die Allmacht," and as a da capo number a tuneful German ballad. Mr. Elmblad sang Sjögren's "Bergmanden," with words by Henrik Ibsen; Schumann's "Pa Vandring" and "Die Beide Grenadieren," and some Swedish folk-songs.

Miss Martina Johnstone, the violinist, rendered the "Preislied" from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and a largo by Handel. Miss Rebecca McKenzie sang as soprano solos "L'abbandonar," the aria from Gounod's "Merilla," "Norwegian Echo Song," and "Rida Ranka," a pretty Swedish lullaby, with music by Ekenberg. Prof. John T. Erickson at the organ rendered Wagner's war march from "Rienzi" and an overture by Rossini.

Adolf Dahm-Petersen sang Kjerulf's "Good Morning" and a composition by Grieg as baritone solos. Kjerulf's beautiful "Bridal in Hardanger" was rendered by a male chorus from the Swedish Glee Club of Brooklyn and the singing societies Lyran and Orpheus.

Two of the Psalms of David, with the music by Gunnar Wennerberg, were rendered by the Gunnar Wennerberg Memorial Chorus, under the leadership of Dr. Arvid Akerlind. The chorus made the following contributions to the programme:

Psalm LXXXIV., "Min sjal langtar och trangtar" .... Gunnar Wennerberg
("My Soul Longeth.")
Soloist: Mr. Adolf Dahm-Petersen.
Psalm CL., "Lofver Gud i hans helgedom" .... Wennerberg
("Praise God in His Sanctuary.")
Chorus a Capella, (a) "Stilla Skuggor" .... E. G. Geijer
(b) "En Sommarafton" .... A. F. Lindblad

It is estimated that about $1,500 was realized through the concert, all of which will be transmitted to the Relief Committee in Sweden.

BEAT THE OIL TRUST.

Japanese Companies Making Money While the Standard's Operations in Their Country Do Not Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 15.—According to Yokohama advices the Standard Oil Company is losing money by its oil refining operations in Japan, while its native competitors are making money. Of three companies engaged in refining petroleum in the oil fields of Japan, one is controlled by the Standard Oil Trust, being known as the International Oil Company.

At their last half-yearly meetings two native companies declared dividends respectively 40 and 25 per cent. Though backed by unlimited capital and managed by American experts, the International Company has paid no dividends after three years of operation, so far as records in Japan show. The Japanese consider this strange, inasmuch as it possesses the largest and best-equipped refinery in the field. Japanese companies apparently pay high prices for crude oil, and thus fix prices which the Standard must pay.

The explanation of the situation is believed to be that the native companies have manipulated the crude oil market in such a manner that they secure inside prices, while establishing nominal charges that become very real to their American rival. The employment of American Superintendents by the International Company hurts the pride of the Japanese and is possibly a factor in the situation.

MR. PLIMLEY'S NOMINATION.

It May Come Up Again in the Senate To-day—Mr. Plimley in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The expectation is that the nomination of William Plimley to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York will come up again for consideration in the Senate to-morrow. Senator Aldrich, who made a request for reconsideration of the nomination after Mr. Plimley had been confirmed, was not ready to announce to-night whether he will press the motion for a reconsideration.

Mr. Plimley arrived in Washington to-night and had a conference with Senator Platt of New York, who also was at the White House to see the President in regard to the matter.

CITY LIGHTING PLANT SITE.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Commissioner of Street Lighting, accompanied by Charles F. Lacomb, the Engineer of Surface Construction; Prof. George F. Seaver, a consulting engineer, and E. F. Hutchinson, an electrical expert, went yesterday to Blackwell's Island to look over the ground with a view to the possible establishment there of a municipal electric lighting plant.

On his return Col. Monroe said that he was very much pleased with the inspection and thought the island an excellent site for a plant if the city should decide to erect one.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment made an appropriation of $1,000 last Friday to carry on an investigation of the advisability of establishing a municipal plant.

Dr. A. W. Church's Will.

Dr. A. W. Church, who formerly lived at Waretown, N. J., but who for a year past had been living, but not practicing, in Jersey City, died in St. Francis's Hospital there on Friday. Shortly before dying he made a will leaving $20,000 to a niece and a similar amount to a sister, both living at Ottawa, Canada. The rest of his estate he bequeathed to William H. Rees, a lawyer, of Jersey City. The estate is said to be worth about $100,000. Mr. Rees has taken the body to Canada.

GREATER COOPER UNION

Prophecy Made at People's Institute Fifth Anniversary.

Charles Sprague Smith Would Have Public Men Appear and Tell How Far They Have Fulfilled Pledges.

Cooper Union was crowded last night on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the People's Institute. In the course of his remarks Charles Sprague Smith prophesied that there would be a new Cooper Union as large as Madison Square Garden. He did not announce any plans looking to the establishment of such an auditorium, but when his hearers laughed at the enthusiasm of what he termed his "vision" he told them that they need not laugh, as it was bound to be a reality.

"My idea," he said, "is to lift and broaden the grand work of this Cooper Union. I want to see this great home which has done so much for mankind rise and rise a thousand times greater and stronger and a thousand times more beautiful. I wanted to see it greater than it is, though already it is the greatest hall in the world.

"We are going to have this new Cooper Union, and it is going to be larger than Madison Square Garden. We hope to have a big fund behind it, too, which will enable us to have an organ and a choir. We will have a gymnasium and large and airy lecture rooms. We are going to have a hall large enough to seat 5,000 to 6,000 persons. It is all a dream, but—"

His audience laughed heartily, but, not minding the interruption, he went on:

"Don't doubt it. Don't doubt it. It is coming, and coming soon. Just you wait. I don't think it will be for very long."

He was cheered to the echo by nearly 2,000 voices.

Robert Fulton Cutting, the Chairman of the meeting, said, in part:

"You all know that the People's Institute was established by a few men of education whose hearts were sad that their opportunities were not shared by other men. They believed in their fellowmen. There were those who did not share in that optimism and thought that it might be a success so long as it proved a novelty. The hopes of the optimists were rewarded.

"Among the efforts of this institute has been the effort to make the employer believe in his employe and the employe in his employer. We have realized that there are noble men among both the capitalists and the laborers, and we are trying to make them understand that they must know one another."

Charles Sprague Smith, the Director of the People's Institute, had a hard time to begin his talk, as his hearers made it an occasion to applaud and cheer for some minutes. Prof. Smith said in part:

"About a century ago there was a great social upheaval and revolution, and it caused a great deal of good in its rough way. Vast estates were divided among the people, giving to France a noble heritage. The giant of democracy is again awakening. He is not so rough and uncouth. There is a larger intelligence in his eye, and he has himself under better control. His is the slow but confident step that shall lead to the rule of the democracy. In this century we are going to experiment largely with real democratic government. The place is America. The time is the dawn of the new century.

"Another municipal election is upon us and the politicians will tell you from the platform what they will do for you if you shall give them your suffrage. Say to them that you will not support them with your vote unless they promise you that they will return here now and then to let you know in how far they have fulfilled their pledges to you. Think what this would mean if it should become a National custom."

J. G. Phelps Stokes also spoke.

OLD CHURCH CELEBRATES.

Ninety-seventh Anniversary of the South Second Street M. E. Congregation in Williamsburg.

The ninety-seventh anniversary of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, was celebrated yesterday with special services, which are to be continued until Friday evening. The interior of the building was decorated with ferns and potted plants, and the services were largely attended.

At the morning service the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains preached the sermon. The Sunday school exercises were attended by the children of the South Third Street Industrial Home, who number more than 300. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Grant preached the sermon.

This evening the Rev. Dr. David Downey will deliver an address; to-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. F. Watson Hannan will speak; on Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Abram S. Kavanagh will speak, and on Friday evening the Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow will lecture.

From the church's congregation St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church Society, the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church Society, the Central Methodist Episcopal Church Society, the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Society, and the North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church Society were organized. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Frederick Saunder.

TO VISIT NEW YORK SLUMS.

The Rev. H. B. Chapman of London Will Also Conduct a Series of Missions.

The Rev. H. B. Chapman, vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, London, England, preached yesterday morning to a large audience in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Dr. Chapman has spent a large portion of his life working in the London slums and among the poorer classes. During his stay in New York he will investigate the conditions of the poor, and at a later date speak on the difference of New York and London poorer classes.

Dr. Chapman has been secured by Old Trinity to conduct a series of missions during Lent, and will speak at various churches throughout the city during the next few weeks.

In the course of his sermon yesterday he said:

"Never mind how expensive your sympathies are, but go ahead and develop your heart. Be men of sorrow and acquainted with grief. Small blame to a man who is tempted to go to the devil when no one will go to him in his loneliness and failure with a helping hand. We Christians are called upon to help the lonely men who are living in garrets and walking the streets, not knowing where their next meal is coming from. Don't cover sin with flowers, but go in humbleness to sinners and take their hand in sympathy. Go to the drunkard as a brother."

UNION OF CHURCHES.

Propositions for the Coming Together of Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Organizations.

The Reformed Dutch Church, the oldest in New York, has been notified by an influential element of the Presbyterian Church South that that body will make overtures toward organic union. The news has not caused wholesale rejoicing by the Dutch Church, especially the Collegiate Church, that, next to Trinity Episcopal, is the richest church in America. The Southern Presbyterians have not taken steps to unite with Presbyterians North because of the change in the Westminster Confession that was made in this city last year. On the other hand, the Cumberland Presbyterians, meeting within six weeks, will make overtures to the Presbyterians North for organic union because the latter did change the Confession.

There is an unusual movement toward union among Presbyterians and their allies, the Reformed Dutch and German branches, and it is emphasized by overtures, to be pressed this Spring, from United Presbyterians, Associate Reformed, and several other smaller Presbyterian organizations that have congregations in this city, asking for one General Assembly to represent all Presbyterian bodies, each body to be permitted to retain its name and manage its missionary and other internal affairs. The tendency toward union, it is said, meets with the sympathy of the large Presbyterian body, that of the North.

All of these Presbyterian and Reformed bodies are to hold a meeting in this city early next month, and President Roosevelt will come here to address them. He will go also to Lexington, Va., to speak before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian South, who are to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Presbyterian home missions.

PLAN TO DIVIDE A DIOCESE.

Scheme to Make the Bronx the See City of a New Jurisdiction Said to Have Bishop Potter's Approval.

Announcement has been made of a plan for the division of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, which is understood to have the approval of Bishop Potter. The diocese comprises at present the three Boroughs of Richmond, Manhattan, and the Bronx of New York City, the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, lying on the east side of the Hudson River, and the Counties of Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster, lying on the west side.

The division proposed is the creation of a new jurisdiction, with the Borough of the Bronx as its see city, and comprising the rest of the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess lying on the east side of the Hudson. The other jurisdiction would keep Manhattan as the see city, and comprise Richmond on the south and the Counties of Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster on the west of the river. Before such division could be made, it is said that it would be necessary to change the general law of the Episcopal Church forbidding the division of a city.

The advantages of such manner of division are set down as follows: 1. The Borough of the Bronx already contains a population of 240,000, and within a very few years will contain 500,000. This is a see city larger than that of all but a very few dioceses in the whole country. Besides, the forty-one square miles of the Bronx already contain twenty-four parishes and missions. The new jurisdiction would outrank in number of communicants fully sixty of the eighty jurisdictions into which the country is divided. Some opposition to this plan might come from Poughkeepsie, which is anxious to be made a see city, but the arguments against Poughkeepsie and in favor of Bronx Borough are considered strong, the chief argument being that of transportation.

By such division Bishop Potter would have the country section, without which he has said he feared a Bishop of New York might become a mere cockney, insufferable and intolerable. The plan, not of division but of the manner of it, if division be decided upon, is said to have come first from the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, Secretary of the Standing Committee, and Secretary of the Diocese.

Another measure New York churchmen are said to favor asking the General Convention to grant is permission to elect Suffragan Bishops. This would necessitate the repeal of a canon prohibiting their election.

BOTANICAL GARDEN'S FLORAL BEAUTIES.

Rare Plants in Bloom in the Conservatories in Bronx Park—Oddities of the Collection.

The first breath of Spring seems to have been felt, even by the many rare and beautiful plants protected as much as possible from outside influences by the great domes and glazed roofs of the range of conservatories in the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, and many of the finest specimens there exhibited are now at their best. George V. Nash, head gardener, has called attention to several of the most notable examples in an article which will appear in this month's number of The Journal of the Garden.

First in the list by reason of its grace and beauty is a palm, native of the Seychelles Islands. The specimen exhibited in the palm house is now seventeen feet in height, with great featherlike leaves, which has given rise to a legend among the natives as to its origin.

They say that shortly after the Creation a great bird left the earth in search of a brighter land and flew to the sun at such great speed that a feather was cast from its wing. The feather returned to earth after many ages spent in space. It fell on one of the island group and there rooted and increased and renewed its youth from year to year in the guise of this beautiful palm.

In the Botanical Garden the palm won the record of being the first of its kind known to have blossomed under cultivation, and it is now preparing to blossom for the third time. The horny sheath which incloses the inflorescence has formed, and it is about to open and display its mass of yellow flowers.

In the house one of the cycadaceae, a plant nearer akin to the ferns than palms, is in fruit. This fruit is a yellow cone eighteen inches in height, rising out of a mass of long fernlike leaves. It is commonly known as the golden-fruited Kafir bread, and the natives use the heart of the plant for food.

Another interesting plant is a chocolate tree in fruit. The fruit looks like a small muskmelon, and it contains more than seventy-five beans. A peculiarity of the plant is that flowers and fruit grow only on the trunk of the tree and from the base of the main branches. There are five specimens of the plant in the conservatories and all have blossomed, but only one has produced fruit.

Near it is a representative of America's colony in the Philippines, a handsome plant bearing a profusion of pink flowers in panicles, the stems and branches of which are also pink. Another oddity is the tomato tree, native of South America. It branches out into quite a large tree, with leaves six or more inches in diameter. It is well filled with yellow, edible fruit, which is very little like a tomato.

Two of the many banana trees in the banana house are in fruit. Another dwarf variety from China is displaying showy, bright red bracts, and another tall variety, with queer taillike inflorescence and pink bracts, is in blossom.

In the orchid house a number of fine specimens of the snail-shell orchid, Epidendron cochleatum, collected in Southern Florida by Mr. Nash, are displaying their graceful flowers in great profusion. Among them are several variants, the lip of the flower being light brown instead of the usual deep purple of this variety.

In a near-by house, where only moderate heat is maintained, another beautiful orchid from the Himalayan region is displaying hundreds of pure white blossoms fully two inches in diameter. Its thickened stems look very much like olives when the plant is not in bloom, and they help materially to make the plant interesting.

The Transvaal is represented by the scarlet daisy, a graceful daisylike flower larger than the ox-eye daisy of American meadows and much more gaudy, as its name indicates.

In another house camphor, cinnamon, and allspice are growing luxuriantly and in another are lemon and orange trees in fruit. A large orange tree is snowy with its abundance of fragrant blossoms. Near by red and white varieties of the Camelia Japonica are displaying their waxy blooms.

The water lily house has been overhauled recently and several of the most beautiful varieties are in bloom, notably the big purple Egyptian lotus.

COL. JOHN A. BALDWIN DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 15.—Col. John A. Baldwin, Sixteenth United States Infantry, died here to-day. He commanded the famous Ninth Infantry when it saved the Colorado Volunteers from annihilation in the Philippines and commanded the Twenty-second Infantry at the famous Elkoney River battle.

After two years in the Philippines he came back a physical wreck. He was brevetted for unusual bravery and became Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Col. Baldwin had been in the army since July 27, 1872, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant. At the time of the appointment he lived in New York. He was born in Iowa.

Dr. Mueller's Clinic Public.

Dr. Isidor Singer reported last night that many physicians of the city believe an official card of admission is necessary for the clinic of Dr. Friedrich Mueller, the assistant of Dr. Lorenz, who is to operate at 10 o'clock this morning in the Beth Israel Hospital, Cherry and Jefferson Streets. Dr. Singer said all physicians are welcome. He said two important operations would be performed, one case being that of hip dislocation, and the other club foot. Dr. Mueller will go to Chicago Friday morning, and a banquet will be given him Thursday evening in Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway.

Secretary Terry's Condition.

At the Hahnemann Hospital, where George S. Terry, Secretary of the Park Board, is ill from pneumonia, it was said last night that his condition is slightly improved. There has been a lessening fever, it was said, and the patient rests more comfortably.

DEATH OF COL. DE QUERALTA.

Body of a Veteran of the Civil War and the Cuban Ten Years' War Found in His Room.

Col. Fernando Lopez de Queralt, veteran of the civil war of 1861-65, and a veteran of the Cuban ten years' war, was found dead in his bed at 106 East Sixteenth Street, last evening.

He had not been seen since Saturday, and the door of his room was forced open. Apoplexy or heart disease was the cause of death.

He had a most interesting history. Born of Spanish parents who went to Cuba and settled in Santiago de Cuba Province, he was sent to the United States for his education, which he received at a college in Philadelphia, taking a course of engineering. He was in this country when the civil war broke out, and at the first call for troops he enlisted. He was made a member of Gen. Hancock's staff, and he served in it as an engineer until the close of the war, retiring with the rank of Colonel.

When the Cubans, in 1868, determined on another attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke, Col. Queralta threw in his lot with the insurgents. He was made a General in the Cuban Army, and he took command of the Engineering Corps. He came frequently to this country for funds and ammunition. After the rebellion he came to this city. He was well known by frequenters of the Morton House, as he was an intimate friend of John R. Nugent, one of the proprietors.

During the past five years he had been employed in the District Attorney's office. He was a man of striking appearance, with white hair and black mustache. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and Sumner Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Col. de Queralta was a great friend of Gen. Rafael de Quesada and his brother, Emanuel, who had command of the Cuban Army during the Ten Years' War. When the Spanish-American war broke out Col. de Queralta offered his services to the American Government, but on account of his age they were refused.

JAMES H. CONNELLY DEAD.

Stricken by Apoplexy When About to Greet a Visitor—Newspaper Writer and Author.

James H. Connelly, a newspaper man and writer on Theosophical subjects, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon in his home, at 880 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. He was writing an article when a friend called to see him. He wheeled around in his chair to greet the visitor and fell forward to the floor, dying instantly.

Mr. Connelly was born in 1840 in Pittsburg. In 1857 he went to Cincinnati, and worked as a reporter for The Cincinnati Columbian. Later he worked for The Pittsburg Chronicle, The San Francisco Chronicle, and The Chicago Tribune. In 1858 he came to New York, and went on the staff of The Sun. When the war broke out he enlisted as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, and served throughout the war. On his return to New York he went back to The Sun. Subsequently he was on the staffs of nearly all the prominent newspapers of this city.

He was the author of several novels, among them "My Casual Death," and "Neila Sen," and many works and magazine articles on Theosophy. He was an intimate friend of Madame Blavatsky and William Q. Judge.

In 1872 Mr. Connelly married Celia Logan, an author and playwright, a pupil of Charles Reade, who survives with a son, Douglas L. Connelly, a teacher in Public School No. 32, in the Bronx. In accordance with Mr. Connelly's expressed wishes, his body is to be cremated.

IN THE SHOPS.

Irish flags for St. Patrick's Day, 12 by 18 inches in size and in silk, cost 40 cents.

One of the best of the St. Patrick's Day souvenirs is in the form of a big green shamrock, upon which is fastened a pipe and beside are the words, "Striking proof of friendship. Do not make light of it." Some of the shamrocks are comparatively small, with a small clay pipe, and others are larger, and have a regular sized pipe in wood. There is a bit of emery board on one side of the shamrock.

For the little children for Easter there is nothing better than velvet bunnies, which will last indefinitely and are as natural as may be. A moderately large one of these will cost 25 cents, a larger one, with a bell around its neck, 50 cents, and one still larger carrying in its mouth a basket of eggs, 75 cents.

There are china bunnies in various sizes, with carrots in their mouths, and there are innumerable little carts drawn by bunnies and chickens. There are carts in the form of nests, drawn by chickens; there are carts drawn by chickens, with rabbits in the carts, and rabbits draw carts that are empty or loaded with eggs and chickens.

Comical eggs of an almost transparent porcelain have faces showing a variety of expressions painted upon them, and many have bibulous peanut noses on the sides of the face. The eggs are set into small vaselike affairs, which are painted to represent the shoulders and bust of a man. These cost 50 cents.

One of the most attractive things in the way of an Easter card, though it may not be intended for this, is a good-sized photograph of a Persian kitten watching curiously a basket of downy chickens, the shells of the eggs from which they have recently escaped lying beside the basket. This is 50 cents.

For only 10 cents there are pretty, little Japanese trinkets for Easter, nothing absolutely new, but quite as pretty as anything to be found in this line, and prettier than most. There are little chairs with deep seats, each seat a candy box of wicker work, and with a chicken or a rabbit upon it. There are little baskets of different kinds, each also with a rabbit or a chicken. There are nests with families of barnyard fowls, and many different pretty things, and all the same low price.

There is the most surprising number of things in the way of more expensive bonbon boxes for Easter. There are egg boxes of all shapes and sizes and decorations. There seemed to be as many as possible last year, but there are more this season, and one large chocolate egg, the upper part of which opens on a hinge and shows a hollow inside, may be filled with other bonbons, and case and contents can be eaten. There are any number of other things in chocolate. There are chocolate eggs with the rosy head and arms of a sugar baby appearing at one end and the feet at the other, and there are comic chocolate eggs with queer little men popping out of them. There are chocolate butterflies, and for 50 cents one can buy a chocolate automobile with a load of rabbit passengers and chauffeur.

A large downy chicken, as big as a small hen, standing erect with a parasol over its head and a basket on the grass at its feet is one of the novelties in bonbon boxes.

There are more varieties of rabbits and birds of all kinds half as large and as natural as life which are bonbon boxes, and all the animals of the Zoo are appearing in eggs for Easter souvenirs.

A long-legged stork with a basket on its back is one of the newest things in Easter bonbon receptacles.

With the mania for pretty boxes, which seems to be growing, there are boxes with designs in Easter lilies each holding a quire of paper for a practical and at the same time pretty Easter gift.

In purchasing for St. Patrick's Day one must not forget the candies made on purpose for the occasion. There are tiny shamrocks in vivid green clear candy, there are green hearts of a pale, less brilliant green, and there are small pipes in white and amber, and any or all of these for 30 cents a pound. There are plenty of other small green candies and quite a variety can be had all in the color of the Emerald Isle.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Oliver P. Scaife.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Oliver P. Scaife, Sr., for more than a quarter of a century one of the most prominent business men of Allegheny County, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, in Allegheny, from apoplexy. Until recently Mr. Scaife, who was in his sixty-seventh year, had been actively engaged in business.

Mr. Scaife was born in Pittsburg and was a resident of this vicinity all his life. He was the eldest son of William B. Scaife, a pioneer manufacturer of structural and sheet iron in this part of the country, with whom he was for long identified in business. Of late years Mr. Scaife was interested in the tank works of the Oliver P. Scaife Company and in the Scaife Foundry and Machine Company. For many years he was a Trustee and Vice President of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburg and a Director of the Tradesman's National Bank.

Mr. Scaife designed and constructed the first iron-frame buildings erected west of the Allegheny Mountains, and was a pioneer in the development of electricity in this vicinity.

Mrs. Melissa Phelps Dodge.

Mrs. Melissa Phelps Dodge, widow of William E. Dodge, Sr., died yesterday in her residence, at 225 Madison Avenue. She was born in Hartford, Conn., on March 8, 1809. Her father's ancestors were among the first settlers of Connecticut. The Phelps family landed at Plymouth in 1630. Her father came to New York in 1813 and engaged in business, and on June 24, 1828, she was married to William E. Dodge. For the past fifty years she lived in the Madison Avenue house. In the Summer she visited one of her sons at Simsbury, Conn.

She was connected with numerous religious and charitable organizations, among which were the City Tract and Bible Societies, House of Refuge, Colored Home, Missionary bodies, and Indian associations. Of her nine children, six sons survive. Her husband died twenty years ago, and for the past few years she had been an invalid. As a member of the Old Brick Church, which she joined at thirteen, she was both the youngest and oldest at the time of her death.

Frank Townsend Southwick.

Frank Townsend Southwick died yesterday in the San Rafael Hotel after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1853. He was an elocutionist, and chiefly through his efforts the New York Teachers of Oratory was organized in 1891. He was active also in the organization of the National Association of Elocutionists. He was Vice President, a Director, or member of the Literary Committee.

Mr. Southwick was President of the New York School of Expression. As a reader he was considered a fine exponent of Shakespeare and Browning. He was the author of several textbooks of the fundamentals of expression.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, principal owner and manager of the Crescent Furniture Company of Big Rapids, Mich., died yesterday, aged sixty-one.

GEORGE H. LITTLEWOOD, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Peoria, Ill., and one of the most prominent citizens of that place, died at his home there yesterday, aged sixty-three. Mr. Littlewood was a member of the Council of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and had large interests in banking and business concerns in Central Illinois.

THOMAS F. RICHARDSON, a native of Boston, where he was born in 1830, died in Washington yesterday. Soon after his marriage, in 1861, Mr. Richardson gave up active practice of law and traveled extensively in Europe, where he remained for fourteen years, during which time he devoted himself to the study of art and of parchments. He spent his Summers in Cohasset, Mass.

SAMUEL LANGDON BREWSTER died of Bright's disease at his home, 7 Britton Street, Jersey City, on Saturday. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1830. For many years he was employed by the Red Star Steamship Company in Jersey City, and when that and the Inman Company were merged in the American Line he was made Assistant Superintendent of the New York piers, which position he held up to his death.

JOHN F. HUGHES, a prominent business man of Utica, died there Sunday morning, aged fifty-six years. He was general manager of the American Hard Wall Plaster Company, a Director in the Second National Bank of Utica, and in its Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hughes was the leading builder of Utica for twenty years. He had served as School Commissioner for six years, being Chairman of the board for four years.

Death of Edward A. Darling.

Edward A. Darling died yesterday in his home in Stewartsville, N. J., from injuries received on the 2d inst. in the explosion at the Edison Cement Works at New Village, of which he was General Superintendent. He was born in Jersey City in 1865. He received his education in Cooper Institute and Cornell University. He was a member of the Cornell Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Society of Phi Delta Phi.

Purim Reception at Jewish Home.

The annual Purim reception of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, in West One Hundred and Fifth Street. President Simon Borg and the other officers of the home received the guests and escorted them through the building, which was artistically decorated for the occasion with flowers and palms. During the afternoon Prof. Schwab's orchestra gave a concert, which was attended by many of the 230 inmates of the home, whose ages range from sixty to ninety-eight years. Several thousand dollars was received as Purim offerings.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 15.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mch.
APPLEBAUM, Celia, 21 Pitt St.	5	14
ANDERSON, Caroline, 59 W. 129th St.	72	13
AKERSLOOT, H. S., 772 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	13
ABRAHAMS, A., 87 Norfolk St.	[illegible]	13
AHERN, Walter, 250 W. 41st St.	1	14
ANGLIN, Susan, 444 Greenwich	[illegible]	14
BRUEN, John C., 234 E. 21st St.	[illegible]	13
BENNETT, O. G., 170th St. and Boscobel Av.	1	13
BUHLER, Carl, 305 E. 42d St.	[illegible]	13
BINZEN, Christina, 1,337 5th Av.	[illegible]	13
BLACKBURN, R., 1,550 Madison Av.	[illegible]	13
BOXER, Becky, 15 Cannon St.	[illegible]	13
BALZER, Kaufman, 149 Forsyth St.	85	14
BRETZ, Jacob, 1,514 2d Av.	74	14
BREWSTER, J. T. M., 191 St. Nicholas Av.	[illegible]	14
BUTAILLE, G., 429 W. 40th St.	1	13
CARDOZO, Sarah H., 14 E. 80th St.	75	13
CONNOR, Anna, 211 E. 73d St.	65	13
COONEY, John, [illegible]	1	13
DRISCOLL, William, [illegible]	75	14
DE CISCO, Salvatore, 12 Franklin St.	34	14
DOLL, Henry, 551 W. 42d St.	78	13
DAVIS, W. E., 214 W. 44th St.	50	15
DE FERRARI, Elise, 23 City Hall Place	1	14
EWART, Robert, St. Vincent's Hosp.	70	14
EBITCH, Lena, [illegible]	33	14
ELZIE, John, 304 W. 40th St.	22	14
FEIERSTEIN, Moses, 287 E. 3d St.	1	13
FELDSTEIN, Fanny, 109 Pitt St.	67	14
FRANK, Herman, 70 Orchard St.	34	14
FRIEDMAN, Esther, 126 Chrystie St.	1	13
FREIMAN, Louis, 342 E. 3d St.	1	13
FLYNN, Mary, 217 W. 123d St.	70	13
FUCHS, [illegible]	2	13
GARDNER, Ann E., 318 E. 116th St.	60	13
HEID, Philip, 54 Goerck St.	1	14
HALPERIN, Beatrice, 733 Columbus Av.	1	13
HENRY, George, 672 3d Av.	[illegible]	13
HENCKE, Martha, [illegible]	[illegible]	14
HERBERT, Martha, [illegible]	[illegible]	13
HIGGINS, William, [illegible]	1	13
HENWICK, J., 554 W. 47th St.	1	14
JACKLOVITZ, Gerson, 4 1st St.	1	13
KILLY, Agnes, 364 E. 108th St.	30	13
KLADOWSKY, J., 40 Attorney St.	30	13
KABCAK, Joseph, 1,908 3d Av.	72	13
KRESOWER, Max, 60 Attorney St.	1	14
KUPECK, John, 602 E. 6th St.	1	13
LAMPERT, Bernhold, 535 E. 81st St.	33	13
LANGTON, Sadie, 1,600 Lexington Av.	22	13
LUT, Lisa, 111 Columbia St.	1	14
LEIMEISTER, Margaret, 302 E. 34th St.	67	14
LEE, W. T., [illegible]	40	14
MULLIGAN, Edward, 10 Houston St.	1	13
MONACO, Marion, [illegible] 1st St.	1	13
MEYER, [illegible]	46	13
MURPHY, Mary, [illegible]	25	14
MERTEL, Wenzel, [illegible] 7th St.	58	13
MILLER, Catherine, [illegible] Av.	57	13
MOSKOVITZ, [illegible] Willett St.	3	13
MAHONEY, P. J., [illegible] 13th St.	40	13
MARTIN, J., [illegible] 57th St.	75	13
McDERMOTT, Mary, [illegible]	55	13
McGUIRE, Catharine, [illegible] King St.	37	13
McMANUS, Augusta, [illegible]	41	13
NOLL, Margaret, [illegible] 118th St.	53	13
O'CONNOR, T., 166 E. 120th St.	40	13
O'LEARY, Catharine, 309 E. 70th St.	56	13
O'CONNELL, John, 308 W. 63d St.	53	13
O'KEEFE, P., 125 Bowery	61	13
O'CONNOR, Ethel, 170 E. 127th St.	10	13
PLAZER, Edward, Road House, W. 168th St.	32	13
PUFF, A., 75 Broome St.	67	13
REGAN, Patrick, 11 Oliver St.	61	14
REYNOLDS, J. P., 300 3d Av.	[illegible]	14
RILEY, Emma, 130 W. 134th St.	39	13
SULLIVAN, T., 886 Madison Av.	45	13
SLATTERY, P., 221 E. 84th St.	36	13
SEGUR, Mary L., 130 W. 67th St.	[illegible]	13
SRUCKA, Rose, 31 Mangin St.	[illegible]	13
SWIRSKY, W. L., 30 Pike St.	7	13
SMALL, Hyman, 20 Market St.	30	14
SCHROEDER, S., 214 E. 84th St.	37	14
SHANNON, Margaret, 918 9th Av.	70	13
THREAT, S. A. H., 165th St. and Amsterdam Av.	1	13
UNGER, Maggie, 37 King St.	28	13
UNGHERE, Isabella, 247 Mulberry St.	1	14
VIDAL, Mary, 213 W. 140th St.	30	13
WELLS, Henry, St. Vincent's Hosp.	60	14
WOOD, Estelle, 405 W. 147th St.	1	14
WESSELS, Anna G., 301 W. 139th St.	48	14
WEINSTEIN, Rebel, 182 Rivington St.	27	13
WEINSTEIN, Hyman, 302 E. 103d St.	36	14
WASHINGTON, Dorothy J., 207 W. 61st St.	1	14
WETMORE, Mary E., 222 5th Av.	50	14

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mch.
BITZER, Siedonia, 575 E. 153d St.	34	14
CONKLIN, W., St. Joseph's Hosp.	55	13
DREISSIPACKER, Emilie, 554 E. 153d	43	11
JORDAN, W., S. Boulevard, between Alexander and Willis Avs.	32	13
KETTERER, W. H., 712 Trinity Av.	14	13
KAYSER, William, 751 E. 166th St.	3	14
LUNDBERG, J. A., St. Joseph's Hosp.	46	14

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mch.
ARGENIO, Assunta, 342 Kent Av.	2	14
AGVELLI, Parola, 13 Main St.	61	13
BURNS, James, 31 Carroll St.	60	13
BRYAN, Elizabeth, 778 Henry St.	1	13
BRENNAN, Josephine, 80 Devoe St.	3	14
CICCOLELLA, Francesco, 254 4th Av.	1	14
CARLOS, Thomas, 1,481 Gates Av.	46	13
DONAHUE, T. H., 703 Manhattan Av.	28	13
DENIKE, Edward, Kings Co. Hosp.	28	13
FINNICK, Hannah, 91 Clifton Place	53	13
FARRELL, John H., 373 Jay St.	64	13
GEIPNEL, Margaret H., 356 7th Av.	40	13
GRIESMAN, Conrad, 177 Scholes St.	1	14
HANRAHAN, James H., 6 Sutton St.	58	13
HUGHES, Mary, 62 Carlton Av.	1	13
HERMANNSEN, D., St. Mary's Hosp.	42	13
HUGHES, Mary A., 82 Carlton Av.	28	13
HYDE, William J., 171 Dean St.	32	13
HOFT, Albert, 211 Kingsland Av.	60	14
KAVANAGH, M., 842 Bedford Av.	71	13
LANE, J. E., 14th St. and Av. X.	5	14
LAGROTTA, Leonora, 113 Liberty Av.	1	14
McCARTHY, John, 62 Summit St.	44	13
PERLSTEIN, A., 135 Boerum St.	46	13
PISCIOTTA, M., 200 Wallabout St.	19	14
PETERSEN, Charles J., 178 15th St.	38	13
PETERKIN, F., 239 W'msburg Hosp.	14	14
RUBIS, Mary, 1,359 4th Av.	25	13
SHERIDAN, Mary, 57 Pacific St.	57	14
SUTHERLAND, E. J., Surf Av., C. I.	43	13
STEVERS, Anna C., 351 Rogers Av.	1	13
SELBER, Regina, 32 Walton St.	56	14
SMITH, Emily, 1,469 Pacific St.	36	13
TUOMEY, Sadie, 351 Van Brunt St.	1	14
TURNER, W. A., 1,072 Prospect Pl.	1	14
TORMEY, Mary, 37 St. Mark's Pl.	52	13
TOPPING, Hannah, 26 N. Oxford St.	79	13
TALLEY, J. D., 396 Cumberland St.	50	13
TOELLIAM, Ferdinand, Woman's Aid Nursery	1	14
WELSH, Mary A., N. Y. City Home	75	14
ZULCH-SCHMIDT, E., 557 Shepherd Av.	65	13

$500 REWARD

for return of carved ivory Statuette of Buddhist Priest, 18½ inches high, like cut. Stolen about a year ago from this store.

Or a proportionate amount will be paid for information that will lead to its recovery.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Priestley's

Black Dress Goods

Are made of the Finest Silk and best Australian Wool.

They have great beauty and regularity of finish, which is permanent.

The Manufacturer's name (B. Priestley & Co.,) is stamped every 5 yards on the under side of the selvedge and they are rolled on "The Varnished Board," which is the "PRIESTLEY TRADE-MARK."

SATISFACTORY WEAR GUARANTEED.

DIED.

ARMITAGE.—On Saturday, March 14, Nancy Diefendorf, widow of the Rev. Thomas Armitage.
Funeral service at her late residence, 251 Warburton Av., Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, March 17, at 2 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—On March 14, at Battle Creek, Mich., Lieut. Col. John A. Baldwin, Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army.
Interment will be at Arlington, Va.

BLISS.—On Friday, March 13, Evelina C. Bliss, widow of Justine A. Bliss.
Funeral services at her late residence, 301 Madison Av., on Tuesday, March 17, at 12 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

CLARK.—On March 15, 1903, Caroline A. Clark, widow of William Y. Clark.
Funeral at 1 o'clock Tuesday, at 535 Park Av.

DARLING.—On Sunday morning, March 15, at Stewartsville, N. J., Edward A. Darling, aged 37 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODGE.—Entered into rest, on Sabbath morning, March 15, in her 95th year, Melissa Phelps Dodge, widow of William E. Dodge, Sr.
Funeral services at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, 18th inst., at her late residence, 225 Madison Av. Kindly omit flowers.

HALEY.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on March 13, 1903, the Rev. Charles T. Haley, D. D., aged 60 years.
Funeral services from the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Roseville,) on Monday at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Relatives will meet at his late home, 31 Roseville Av., at 1:45. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth.

HUGGINS.—At Morristown, N. J., March 14, Alexander John, only son of James Lenox and Rose L. Huggins, aged 19 years.
Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Morristown, on arrival of train leaving Christopher St., New York, at 9:30 A. M., Monday, March 16.

KALISH.—On Friday, March 13, of heart failure, at the residence of her mother, 36 West 67th St., Bertha, daughter of Johanna and the late Joseph Kalish.
Services and interment private. Friends will please omit flowers.

LIVINGSTON.—Sunday morning, March 15, on his 68th birthday, John, the beloved husband of Eliza Livingston.
Funeral service at his late residence, 152 West 70th St., Tuesday morning, March 17, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHOENHOF.—On Saturday, March 14, 1903, Jacob Schoenhof, in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral private.

SILL.—At Toronto, Canada, March 10, 1903, Lydia Beekman Van Rensselaer, wife of the late John Sill, and daughter of the late John S. Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y.

SOUTHWICK.—At his residence, 63 West 45th St., New York, Sunday, March 15, Frank Townsend Southwick, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral at 37 Walnut St., Newport, R. I., at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

STUDWELL.—At her home at Ridgefield, Conn., Mary Caroline, wife of Leander M. Studwell.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

THIERIOT.—On Saturday, March 14, 1903, Lena Adelaide, wife of Albert Thieriot, at her residence, 75 West 92d St.
Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WALTON.—At 117 West 58th St., on Sunday, March 15, in the 22d year of his age, Howard Walton, son of Edward A. and Caroline T. Walton, and son-in-law of William Rockhill Potts.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Ridgewood, N. J.

WINTERS.—On Thursday, March 12, 1903, at her residence, Smithborough, Tioga Co., N. Y., Sarah E. Winters, widow of the late Joseph Winters, in the 70th year of her age.

WRIGHT.—Isabel Noyes, wife of Glen Wright, in the 31st year of her age.
Funeral service at her home, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Tuesday morning, March 17. Train leaves Grand Central Station for Pelham at 9:05 A. M.

YOUNG.—At New Rochelle, March 14, 1903, Mary H. Young, daughter of the late James D. Bearkman.
Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at her late residence, 70 Main St., on Monday, March 16, at 4 P. M.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE CIRCUS SEASON OF 1903
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menageries, Warships, Freaks, Prodigies, etc.
NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
America's Only Real Representative Show
Presenting the Wonders of the Earth.
3 Circus Companies, 2 Menageries
Hippodrome. Aerial Enclave.
Spectacular Prelude, Gallery of Freaks.
National Museum, Vaudeville Entertainment
ONE HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS
CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON
Patriotic Exhibition of U. S. Men of War
All Types of our Navy in Miniature.
3 Herds of Elephants, 2 Droves of Camels
BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER
2 Giraffes, Smallest Horse in the World
JUMPING HORSES, LEAPING PONIES, DESPERATE RACES, GYMNASTIC FEATS, ACROBATIC SURPRISES, AERIAL WONDERS, TUMBLING & LEAPING
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION
Finest Collection of Quadrupeds in the World
30 PERFORMERS IN THE AIR AT ONCE
3 TROUPES OF ATHLETES SEEN AT ONE TIME.
Nearly One Hundred Horses in 3 Rings at the same moment.
OVERFLOWING WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $9.00, $12.00, and $15.00. Single box seats, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50. Box office now open, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich, Dani, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., March 18, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 19, at 8, Special Performance at Popular Prices—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Marilly; Alvarez, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon.
Friday Evg., March 20, at 8. Last subscription night—Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Salignac, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by DER WALD. Gadski, Reuss-Belce; Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Mar. 21, at 2—Last Matinee. FAUST. Nordica, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Mar. 21, at 7:45—Last night of the season. (At Pop. Prices.) DIE MEISTERSINGER. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Tel. 702—38. Last Matinée Saturday.
LAST 7 PERFORMANCES OF
DE WOLF HOPPER IN MR. PICKWICK.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY—
GRACE GEORGE in "PRETTY PEGGY."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020—38. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH TIME, MARCH 25—SOUVENIRS.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., March 19. Szumowska
SAT. Aft., March 21. Heermann
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Ditson's, at reg. Prices.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'WAY & 29 ST. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. Evs., 8:30. SECOND MONTH.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Decided Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.
Thur., Mch. 26th, 50th Time. Souvenirs.
Engagement terminates April 18th.
SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
MARCH 23D—100TH TIME.
3d month. Henry W. Savage presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
SULTAN OF SULU

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (St. Patrick's Day.)
LAST WEEK. McFADDEN'S ROW OF FLATS
NEXT WEEK—The Royal Lilliputians.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Tel. 6234—18
MATINEE TO-DAY.
IMPERIAL BURLESQUERS.
Burlesque "Two Old Sports."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:30. Mats. at 2:30.
The LAST WEEK MARY SHAW in "GHOSTS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK FLORODORA.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—"THE SUBURBAN."

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Eve. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Williams & Walker IN DAHOMEY 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Last Weeks.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

GRAND Souvenir Mat. To-morrow. FATAL WEDDING

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Mat. Barrows, Lancaster & Co., Rossow Midgets, Ch. Edwards & Co. To-day.

VICTORIA, Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 8

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8. Matinée Saturday, 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Dion Boucicault's SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. Blue Beard, Barnum's Circus. Seats for all Theatres. Jonas, Astor House Newsstand. Telephone 4467 Cortlandt.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. | IN CONVICT STRIPES

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. FERENCZY OPERETTA CO. Every evening and Sat. Matinée "DAS SUESSE MAEDEL."

WEST END—WAY DOWN EAST

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
3D MONTH
"A great success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin, IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH.
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
3D MONTH
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
100th Time March 23—Souvenirs.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
March 30—HENRY MILLER.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY.
ELSIE de WOLFE
In Hubert Henry Davies's Comedy,
CYNTHIA.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
JAMES T. POWERS
IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production.
THE JEWEL OF ASIA.
March 30—CHARLES HAWTREY

GARDEN THEATRE Madison Ave. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
FAREWELL NIGHTS of Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN
Management of Daniel Frohman.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Every Eve., 8, & Sat. Matinée, 2
IF I WERE KING.
Next week, March 23, Farewell. Every Eve., 8. Mat. Sat., 1:45.
HAMLET.
MAR. 30—EVERYMAN.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. sharp. Matinée Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD. 3d month.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
HENRY W. SAVAGE will present
PRINCE OF PILSEN
By Pixley & Luders, Authors of "KING DODO."
JOHN W. RANSONE, HELEN BERTRAM, ARTHUR DONALDSON, ANNIE LICHTER, ALBERT PARR, LILLIAN COLEMAN, EDGAR NORTON, JEANETTE BAGEARD, SHERMAN WADE, EVA WESTCOTT.
LARGE AND CAPABLE CHORUS.
SEATS FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS SELLING.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
The Merry Musical Play, THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES
MON., MARCH 23D., 100TH NIGHT. SOUVENIRS

CIRCLE. 60th & B'way. 2:15 & 8:15 Daily.
NEW YORK'S ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
The Great Lafayette and All Star Acts.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Bishop's Move W. H. THOMPSON AS THE BISHOP.
Next Mon.—THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Eves. 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Eve. & Sat. Mat BEST SEATS, $1.50

NEW STAR Lex. Av., 107 St. Mat. To-d'y & To-m'r'w
Joe Welch IN The Peddler.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. Mat. Daily, Ex'pt Mon., 25c. IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway; B. R. Graham, St. Louis; J. D. Filley, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—Wallace Jones, London; J. H. Stephens, London; Gervaise Purcell, Los Angeles; Marshall Field, Jr., Chicago; ex-Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

IMPERIAL—S. T. Bowman, St. Louis; H. F. Woodward, Washington; Daniel Fraser, Washington.

EARLINGTON—Thomas W. Green, Louisville; Victor L. Glaser, Chicago; E. J. Roe, Kansas City.

GILSEY—Gen. D. E. Gerard, Chicago; T. B. Gregory, Denver; Alfred Arnold, London.

PLAZA—Eugene Brown, Pittsburg; E. B. Woods, Pittsburg; Donald Harper, Paris.

SAVOY—Albert C. Ritchie, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—Charles Spandan, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator James K. Jones, Arkansas; A. H. de Diaz, Havana; W. Herbert Drenning, Baltimore; the Rev. R. C. Tillingham, London.

VICTORIA—P. C. Platt, London; R. V. Ellis, San Francisco; John E. Avery, Atlanta.

HOFFMAN—P. G. R. Bischop, Amsterdam, Holland; Richard Thornley, Providence.

ALBEMARLE—J. M. Macdonald, Cincinnati; E. E. Floyd, Boston; William Casson, London.

MARLBOROUGH—Capt. Samuel G. Jones, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee; B. Gauthier, Montreal.

ASTOR—John L. Dawes, Pittsburg; O. Bonlay, Paris; H. A. Reed, Pittsburg.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:25 A. M.—218 Canal Street; I. Rosenbaum; damage, $500.

4:20 A. M.—125 West One Hundredth Street; Hugh Massow; damage, $2,000.

2:45 P. M.—198 Allen Street; Jim Sing; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—2,411 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:45 P. M.—301 First Avenue; Nicola Tocca; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—747 East Ninth Street; Adolph Charipper; damage, $50.

5:45 P. M.—1,393 Second Avenue; J. & R. Wetzler; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—115 Norfolk Street; Jacob Gellen; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—122 Delancey Street; A. Goldberg; damage, trifling.

8:15 P. M.—1,851 First Avenue; James Strum; damage, trifling.

8:40 P. M.—121 Ninth Avenue; J. Graham; damage, trifling.

9:30 P. M.—88 Walker Street; Steam Laundry Company; damage, $2,000.

DERISION FOR LABOR MEN

Delegates Referred To as Receivers of "Taffy" in Albany.

Discussion Started by Mr. De Forest's Letter on Tenement House Law—Police Commissioner Greene Denounced.

The reading of a letter from Tenement House Commissioner Robert W. De Forest at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday caused a stormy discussion, lasting more than half an hour, that was ended only when a watchful delegate moved the "previous question," shutting off debate.

The letter referred to the co-operation of the central body in opposing amendments to the De Forest tenement house law. Mr. De Forest urged the central body to send a committee to Albany to oppose the amendment at the next hearing, which takes place this week, and recommended that School Commissioner Samuel B. Donnelly and Daniel S. Jacobs, who have represented the central body at Albany, be continued as its representatives. A motion was made and seconded to adopt the suggestions in the letter.

Delegate Wolf of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 arose before the motion was put and wanted to know what good was ever done by labor organizations in sending committees to the Legislature.

"You are going down on your knees all the time before the old parties," he said, "and asking them to do this and that. Why don't you leave the old parties alone and send your own men? Nothing has ever come of the efforts of labor men in Albany."

"The delegate says what is not true," James P. Archibald said. "He probably believes what he says himself, but we know that this body has accomplished a great deal in the Legislature. The present tenement house law is a good law, but is not good enough yet. In the meantime the jerry builders are trying to get its best features eliminated."

Mr. Archibald then said he had been at Albany on many occasions in the interests of labor and had been received courteously always. The central body, he said, was the means of having the Fitzgerald bill, licensing billposters, killed. If it had become law, he remarked, it would have driven thousands of billposters and others out of work.

"The railroads are the only beneficiaries when committees are sent to Albany," a Socialist delegate said.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that undoubtedly the influence of the Central Federated Union had brought about much legislation favorable to labor. He enumerated the bills favorable to labor which had been passed, but he was laughed at by the Socialists.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 began an attack on the two delegates who had represented the central body in opposing the proposed amendment to the tenement house law.

"I am not going to vote against the amendments," he said, "but I am going to vote against delegates who made you ridiculous. Delegates become contaminated when they go to Albany. They only get taffy from the Senators and Assemblymen, and they give taffy to us when they get back."

The Socialists applauded, and Brown went on to say that in fifteen years none of the committees who went to Albany for the central body had accomplished anything.

"This body should send its own men to the Legislature instead of voting for a man who is as likely as not the proprietor of a ginmill," said the delegate of the Metal Polishers. "Haven't you enough men here to elect to the Legislature?"

"Mr. Archibald said he was kindly received," Delegate Brown remarked. "That was simply more taffy."

"Oh, no," Mr. Archibald retorted. "I said I was received courteously [derisive 'Oh! ohs!' from the Socialists] and I did my fighting afterward. I carried my point."

"I know better," Mr. Brown said.

"You must have been there, then," Mr. Archibald retorted again.

"No," Mr. Brown continued, "but I have been watching matters."

Then Delegate Brown said that labor might win out through strikes, but never through legislation. Instead of asking the legislators at Albany to pass bills, the labor delegates should command them, he said. "They are the servants of the people."

"I wouldn't be a lobbyist for any money," said the delegate of the steamfitters, who had been waiting for a chance. "It's worse than sponging in a saloon."

Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Steel Metal Workers said that the committees sent to Albany were not lobbyists.

"I have no doubt," he continued, "that when we have Socialism we will all get everything we want, including free transportation. In the meantime, however, I will have to pay my own car fares until that time comes."

"If we accept Delegate Brown's ideas," Delegate Donnelly said, "every man elected to office is the abject slave of the people who vote for him. He is a moral leper if he doesn't do exactly what the labor unions order him to do. If that is not tyranny, I would like to know whay tyranny is."

A prolonged derisive "Oh!" arose from the Socialist delegates.

A letter was read from Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department in reply to a complaint that detectives from the Twenty-first Precinct had interfered in a meeting of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, at 231 and 233 East Thirty-third Street, on Feb. 5. The letter said that information had been received that the meeting was to be addressed by two Anarchists, one of whom, the detectives had been informed, always carried brass knuckles and the other a revolver. The gist of the letter was that the detectives went there in the interests of order.

Delegate McMahon of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers complained that Police Commissioner Greene, after a committee of delegates had asked him to continue Sergt. Frank Mangin, Jr., as Chief of the Bureau of Boiler Inspection, had appointed Sergt. G. W. Brown, a nephew of Railroad Commissioner Dunn. McMahon said that Sergt. Brown had no experience in boiler inspection and was a brakeman by trade. Resolutions were passed condemning Commissioner Greene. It was decided also to write to Mayor Low about the matter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The atmospheric conditions have changed but little in the last few days. An area of high pressure continues to cover the northeast part of the country, and the pressure is low over the Southwest.

The rains have about ceased in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee. Light rains fell to-day in Eastern Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Southern Florida, and locally over the northern plateau.

It is somewhat warmer in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest, and colder on the New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast. Fair weather is probable Monday and Tuesday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the East Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, where unsettled weather, with occasional showers, is indicated. The temperature changes will not be important. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh northeast to east, on the Gulf coast light and variable, and on Lake Michigan light to fresh southeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday; diminishing east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, fair Monday and Tuesday; light east winds, becoming southeast.

Maryland and District of Columbia, fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Virginia, fair Monday and Tuesday; colder in western portion Monday; light east winds.

North and South Carolina, fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

South Dakota, fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York, fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh southeast winds.

North Dakota, fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York, fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday; diminishing east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Monday and Tuesday, except warmer Monday along the lake; southwest winds.

Minnesota, fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southeast winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	39	38	55
6 A. M.	38	40	50
9 A. M.	39	50	57
12 M.	42	55	59
3 P. M.	46	54	58
6 P. M.	43	49	53
9 P. M.	42	45	48
12 P. M.	42	45	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..........53¼
Weather Bureau..........50
Corresponding date 1902..........42
Corresponding date for last 25 years..........35

The thermometer yesterday registered 40 degrees at 6 A. M. and at 8 P. M. registered 46 degrees. The maximum temperature was 56 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 10:10 P. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M. was 72 per cent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LEE AND ARNOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Friday, the 6th, I notice a communication signed "Pownal Alpin," who seems to have taken seriously the idea of erecting a monument to Benedict Arnold, as previously mentioned by Mr. Snyder. It seems perfectly clear that when Mr. Snyder said the cadets of West Point "would just dote on dedicating such a monument," he was saying it in pure sarcasm, as we all know that all patriotic American soldiers would scorn anything which even hinted at honoring a traitor.

Now, while Gen. Lee was not a traitor in the sense that Arnold was, history shows that he did his best to defeat the United States Government and disrupt the Union. Had he succeeded, America would not have become such a prominent factor in the world's progress as it is to-day, as it would have been a "house divided against itself." While cordial feelings between the North and South are very commendable and should be encouraged, it is not natural that the North should "dote on" honoring Lee, nor the South "dote on" honoring Grant. If Lee is to be honored at Gettysburg, why not also erect a monument to Jefferson Davis? Doubtless he was as sincere in his desire to establish the Confederacy on a firm footing as was Lee.

Let each section honor its own as may suit its pleasure, forget the past, and aim to make the future as harmonious and prosperous as possible. But if the country is to honor Gen. Lee as a soldier, forgetting and forgiving what he tried to do, then by all means, as somebody has suggested, let us honor Gen. Grant at the same time, and show him in the act of returning the sword to Gen. Lee. Such a monument might be accepted as an evidence of National harmony, but not one of Lee alone.

GEORGE D. R. HUBBARD.

Brooklyn, March 8, 1903.

LEE AS A SOLDIER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Philip Snyder's letter, printed in your issue of this date, is an example of the mercilessness of blind prejudice. It reminds me of the time when I was a boy here in New York, when I would listen to gray-bearded men arraigning Gen. U. S. Grant as an execrable monster. I remember I was much perplexed and sorely worried and I could not undertand how my father could vote for a man so terribly wicked and selfish; a man so ruthless and cruel; one who sought to make himself a dictator, etc. These old men, without doubt, really believed they were estimating the great General justly and on convincing grounds, and I believe if it had been in their power, their absurd antipathies would have led them to consign Gen. Grant to a place hotter than that enjoyed by the three men of Old Testament narrative.

I was glad when it was suggested that a monument, a National monument, if you please, be erected in memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Gen. Lee surrendered as a soldier and a gentleman. This statue of Gen. Grant in thought, word and manner was careful to acknowledge, and his demeanor toward the fallen General will ever redound to his honor and sense of justice. Gen. Lee lost, aye, but if he had not lost, he would have risen, a figure transcendent and mighty, overshadowing the great Lincoln and Grant, and all the memorable names of civil war times. Gen. Lee fought as earnestly for what he believed to be the right as Gen. Grant strove on his side to maintain the right. Lee was an ideal soldier, chivalrous, brave and noble, just in all things; a Christian gentleman, beloved by his soldiers and by all who knew him.

All Americans should be proud of the inspiring manhood of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for he was an American of Americans, who failed in the defense of a cause he earnestly believed to be just.

JOHN R. DeZELLER.

New York, March 9, 1903.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I venture to take up some space in your paper in replying to Mr. Snyder's interesting letter in this day's issue? I shall be only too glad to fall in line with his very generous views of Gen. Benedict Arnold if he in return will not advocate the erecting of a monument to that officer's memory. I must say, however, the extenuating circumstances advanced by Mr. Snyder in mitigation of Gen. Arnold's treachery appear to me to be very weak.

Arnold married a Tory wife. Why should he not have done so? She was at that time the reigning belle of Philadelphia, and a woman who from all accounts would have deemed it dishonorable to lend active aid to the enemy; that she tempted or influenced him in his subsequent actions has been conclusively refuted by Sabine in his "Loyalist of the American Revolution." Arnold himself, on his flight from West Point, left a letter for Gen. Washington, assuring him of his wife's innocence, and also, to his credit, he was not mean enough to quote the historical Adam's saying, "She gave me of the tree and I did eat." As to Gen. Arnold's "delivery of the goods," was it a C. O. D. transaction? If so, he got the better of the bargain; he got the cash, &c. That he intended to do so, conclusive proof was found in the papers taken from the person of Major André.

What a "hungry Confederate" would have done under the circumstances I do not pretend to answer, but I feel sure he would not have acted (if he could) with more infamy. When Mr. Snyder was putting this question to himself, possibly he was thinking of the quotation in Livy, "There is nothing men will not attempt where great enterprises hold out the promise of great rewards."

In conclusion I must congratulate Mr. Snyder in not mentioning Benedict Arnold's last exploit, viz.: The attack upon New London, Conn., which was carried out with unsurpassed cruelty. He was then in the British service, under the immediate command of Sir Henry Clinton, who never countenanced the way his orders were carried out.

By all means let us have peace, and no monument.

POWNAL-APLIN.

New York, March 9, 1903.

LEE AND ARNOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to answer briefly Mr. Philip Snyder's dissertation in your issue of March 9, on "Lee and Arnold."

Lee was a rebel, as were Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, and others, who fought against established authority in defense of his native land, (Virginia,) his home, and his family.

Arnold was a rebel first, and a traitor, as was Aguinaldo, only he betrayed his brother rebels for a paltry $30,000, while Aguinaldo only yielded for a sum four times as great, and then he did not ravage his native land with fire and sword as did Arnold.

Lee did do gallant service for his country in Mexico, being mentioned along with Grant as especially deserving of promotion. Believing his allegiance to be due to the State of his birth, and that that State had as perfect a right to withdraw from, as to enter the Union, he could not, as a sincere and honorable man, (and no one has had the hardihood to deny he was both,) do otherwise than he did.

Now do not, pray, put me down as being biased by sectional prejudice, for I was born and raised on the banks of the noble Hudson not many miles north of Poughkeepsie, and only stopping here temporarily, but I am thankful my mental horizon is not bounded by the rail-fence that surrounds the farm on which I was born, nor so clouded by prejudice and ignorance that I cannot give an impartial judgment on two figures that stand out as boldly contrasted in American history as do Lee and Arnold. Nor have I the audacity to try to belittle one whom history and the world at large accords the place of one of the grandest characters in the American civil war, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

C. W. JAYCOXE.

Asheville, N. C., March 10, 1903.

GROCERY STORES AND THE SUNDAY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article published in your issue of Thursday, March 12, places me in a position which is not justified by the facts, and a very unenviable one.

There certainly must be some mistake on the part of your correspondent in Albany. He says: "Members of the Grocery Clerks' Protective League appeared before the Codes Committee to advocate the Finch bill, providing there must be a literal enforcing of the Sunday law with reference to grocery stores." This is an error. There is now a law, which in most parts of the city is obeyed. A large proportion of the grocery stores close, in obedience to it, at 10 o'clock. Many grocery stores do not open at all on Sundays, as their trade does not demand it and their license for the sale of liquors will not permit it, but in many sections of this city it is an absolute necessity for them to open on Sunday mornings.

If the law compelling them all to close at 10 o'clock were enforced, it seems to me that it would meet the wishes of the citizens of New York and would not offend the sensibilities of any one, as the business is carried on inside the store in an orderly manner and to the convenience of thousands in this city. That is not what a very small minority of the grocery clerks want. The Finch law would compel the closing of all grocery stores all day on Sunday. It says that all manner of selling or offering for sale is prohibited, except that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers, and prepared tobacco, milk, ice, and soda water may be sold in places other than where groceries, vegetables, spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and except also that between the hours of 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. prepared meats, fish, salads, and cheese may be sold.

You can see by the wording of the law that it is aimed at grocers only. Why prepared tobacco and soda water and prepared meats, fish, salads, and cheese, with flowers and confectionery, are permitted to be sold, while groceries are forbidden to be sold, appears strange. Some of these articles will keep for months, others are luxuries, none except drugs a necessity, and why should not a grocer be permitted to sell milk to his customers on Sunday morning?

It would be a great hardship to the grocers in densely populated districts not to be allowed to open on Sunday morning until at least 10 o'clock.

Thousands of small dealers who are barely able to make a living and may be able, after a year's hard work, to save $300 or $400 for a rainy day, would be cut off from supplying their customers with milk, butter, &c., which they need for use on Sundays, causing them a very serious loss and great inconvenience to thousands of people whose wives do not get their husbands' wages until very late on Saturday night, and in thousands of instances where their husbands work at night and do not reach home until early on Sunday morning.

It was to advocate this law that a small minority of the retail grocers' clerks appeared before the committee, and I will guarantee that not one grocer's clerk who ever aspires to own a grocery store himself advocates such a bill. It is the men who are constantly looking at the clock, who have no higher aspirations than to be a clerk all their lives, who are advocating it. There is no business carried on in this city requiring closer attention to details and more constant attention to business in order to be successful than the grocery business. It was in opposition to the enactment of this law that I appeared before the Codes Committee on Wednesday.

In the course of my remarks I stated my own position when I first started for myself, and in speaking of my own experience as a grocer I stated the fact that I keep my store open, not because I wish to, but because I am compelled to, until 10 o'clock on Saturday night, reaching home about 10:30, then sitting and reading the evening papers, getting to bed about 11:15, and from force of habit waking at 6 o'clock, tossing around in bed trying to sleep, then wake about 7:30, take a bath, and get down to breakfast at 8 o'clock, after that reading the Sunday papers until time to get ready to go to church at 11 o'clock, stating that I found it easier to be at work than trying to kill time on Sunday morning. This is about the only part in my remarks which your correspondent could construe into my saying that the clerk would fool away his time reading the papers.

It was claimed by one of the advocates of the bill that the grocery clerk had very hard work. There is no question that he has very long hours, but he certainly, except in rare instances, has no hard work. When he opens the store in the morning he has a couple of busy hours, until the breakfast hour is over; then he has very little to do for a couple of hours; then he is busy for two hours until 12:30; after that until 4:30 he has very little to do except clean up, and after 6 o'clock until closing time he has very little to do.

The enactment of the Finch bill, advocated by the Retail Grocery Clerks' Association, would entail hardship on very many people doing business in this city. It would inconvenience thousands. It would benefit no one. L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, March 14, 1903.

GIANT 8 FEET 2 INCHES TALL.

H. Camille Hugo, Here from France, Also Weighs 502 Pounds.

Towering above his fellows as the masts of the American Liner St. Paul towered above the masts of a schooner alongside H. Camille Hugo walked about the American Line dock yesterday the observed of all observers. He had just come down the gang-plank, which had been put to a severe strain by his 502 pounds, and was seeing all he could of New York from the vicinity of West Street, until Whiting Allen was ready to escort him to Madison Square Garden, where he will be on exhibition.

This giant was discovered, it is said, in the outskirts of Paris. The official figures regarding him are as follows: height 8 feet, 2 inches; chest measurement, 163 inches; nearly 4 feet from finger tips to finger tips; wears a shoe two feet long.

On this ship was a Russian lad known as "Leo," the Lion-faced Boy." He also will be exhibited.

Captain of the Truma Dies in Port.

The Norwegian steamship Truma arrived Saturday night from Manzanillo and yesterday morning her Captain, John P. Thorsen, died of dysentery on board. He was thirty years of age and leaves a mother in Norway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:12 A. M. | Sun sets...6:08 P. M. | Moon rises...9:49 P. M.

High Water This Day.

A. M.	S. Hook...9:35	Gov. Isl'd...10:00	H. Gate...11:56
P. M.	S. Hook...10:00	Gov. Isl'd...10:26	H. Gate...12:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and San Paulo	12:00 M.	....
Hamilton, Norfolk and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Rio, Galveston	....	....
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Alexandria	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville and Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, West Indies	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	....	....
Evelyn, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	....
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mattewan, Hull	....	....
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	....
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Barbarossa, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Bellagio, Barbados	6:00 A. M.	....
El Cid, Galveston	....	....
Esperanza, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	....	2:00 P. M.
Verbena, Santiago	12:00 M.	....

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hevelius, Brazil and Argentina	10:00 A. M.	....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Nordsyn, Brazil and Argentina	7:00 A. M.	....
Polycarp, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	....
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March §7 and up to March §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9:00 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 16.

Adria, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Astoria, Glasgow, March 5.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, March 5.
City of Savannah, Savannah, March 13.
Comus, New Orleans, March 11.
El Dorado, Galveston, March 11.
Hildebrand, Barbados, March 8.
Ivernia, Liverpool, March 6.
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona, Feb. 11.
Marianne, Algiers, Feb. 25.
Mesaba, Southampton, March 5.
Norge, Christiansand, March 2.
Philadelphia, San Juan, March 11.
Pretoria, Bermuda, March 14.
Prinz Wilhelm IV., Port au Prince, March 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Georgic, Liverpool, March 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, March 10.
Mogul, Gibraltar, March 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, March 7.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 1.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, March 4.
El Valle, Galveston, March 12.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 11.
Nord America, Naples, March 4.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, March 7.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Cedric, Liverpool, March 11.
El Dia, New Orleans, March 14.
Patria, Gibraltar, March 4.
Powhatan, Algiers, March 3.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 7.

Arrived.

SS Matanzas, Tampico, Havana and Matanzas, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:10 A. M. 16th.

SS Patria, (Ital.,) Gotazza, Marseilles Feb. 17 and Naples 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon. The Patria was formerly under the French flag.

SS Benefactor, Birdsall, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Genoa, &c., Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Bridges, Marseilles, &c., Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hopper, Matanzas, &c., Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Sullivan, Portland, Me., March 13.

SS Dorothy, McDonald, Port Tampa, Fla., March 9.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville March 12 via Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 15, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh, clear.

Sailed.

SS Deutschland, (Dutch, tank,) for Flushing for orders.

SS Farndene, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, East London, &c.

SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Kennebec, (Br.,) for Aden, Bombay, &c.

SS Nile, (Br.,) for Havana and Cienfuegos.

SS Oneida, for Philadelphia.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.

SS Wilkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.

Notice to Mariners.

LOVELLS ISLAND RANGE LIGHTS.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 38, after No. 115; List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 12.)

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 10, 1903, range lights will be established on the northerly end of Lovells Island, entrance to Boston Harbor, to guide in the outer section of the channel dredged from Broad Sound to President Roads, to the Spectacle Island Range line.

Front Light.—A fourth order fixed white light, 31 feet above the water, illuminated about 45° of the horizon, will be established in the white conical tower, surmounted by a black lantern, recently erected on the northeasterly side of the northerly end of Lovells Island, 5 feet above the water. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 337 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 42° 19' (50"); Longitude, west, 70° 55' (49"). Egg Rock Lighthouse, NNE. 5-16 E., 6 5-32 miles; Boston Lighthouse, ESE. 1-32 E., 1 13-16 miles; Deer Island Lighthouse, NW. by W., 1 3-16 miles.

Rear Light.—A fourth order light, flashing red every 5 seconds, 40 feet above the water, illuminating about 45° of the horizon, will be established in the white conical tower, surmounted by a black lantern, recently erected on the northerly end of Lovells Island, 3 feet above the water, and 400 feet SW. ¼ W. in rear of the preceding.

SPECTACLE ISLAND RANGE LIGHTS.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 40, after No. 119; List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 12.)

Notice is also given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 10, 1903, range lights will be established on the easterly end of the northerly part of Spectacle Island, southerly side of President Roads, Boston Harbor, to guide from the Lovells Island Range line, in the inner section of the channel dredged from Broad Sound to President Roads.

Front Light.—A fourth order light, flashing white every 5 seconds, 53 feet above the water, illuminating about 45° of the horizon, will be established in the red conical tower, surmounted by a black lantern, recently erected on the edge of the easterly bank of Spectacle Island, 29 feet above the water. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 337 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 42° 19' (40"); Longitude, west, 70° 59' (02"). Deer Island Lighthouse, ENE. ½ E., 1 15-32 miles; Hangmans Island Ledge Spindle, S. 7-16 W., 2 5-16 miles; Bird Island Flats Spindle, NNW. ¾ W., 2 5-16 miles.

Rear Light.—A fourth-order fixed red light, 70 feet above the water, illuminating about 45° of the horizon, will be established in the red conical tower, surmounted by a black lantern, recently erected on the easterly part of Spectacle Island, 35 feet above the water, and 337 feet W. 11-16 S., in rear of the preceding.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 15.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Alberta, (Aust.,) Capt. Bussanich, from Trieste, Girgenti, and Palermo for New York, passed Cape Spartel March 12.

SS Ravena, (Ital.,) Capt. Caiayopa, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar March 13.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from New York for Malta, Alexandria, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from Hull for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Konig Albert, (Ger.,) Capt. Oepper, from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam and Boulogne sur Mer for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, sld. hence for New York to-day.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LENA ADLER, Plaintiff, against JACOB GOLDSTEIN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

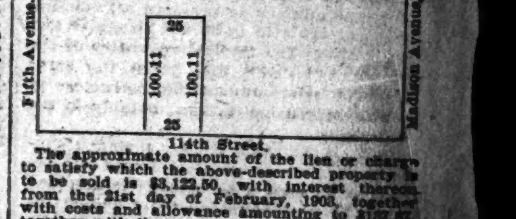
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant two hundred and seventy (270) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and in the centre of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the westerly side thereof; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as and by the street number 23 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Dated New York, February 28, 1903.

NATHANIEL MYERS, Referee.

MORRIS H. HAYMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 23 East 114th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,122.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $137.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $363.75 and interest. The premises are sold subject to a prior mortgage of $15,000.

Dated New York, 26th day of February, 1903.

NATHANIEL MYERS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA M. ANDREWS, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. ANDREWS, as Trustee, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

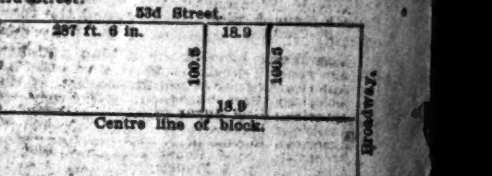
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-third Street distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street; thence running southerly in a line parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen feet and nine inches; thence running northerly, in a line parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Fifty-third Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of Fifty-third Street eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 12, 1903.

CHARLES FUTZEL, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number of 244 West Fifty-third Street:



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,229.72 and interest.

Dated New York, March 12, 1903.

CHARLES FUTZEL, Referee.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL HENDRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emil Hendrich of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said Emil Hendrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,

March 13th, 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD J. HAMMER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward J. Hammer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 7th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House, and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 30th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD FLEISCHMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Fleischman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 23d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 14th, 1903.

Surrogate Notices.

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Yale University; Christ Hospital of Jersey City, New Jersey; The Emergency Hospital of Washington, District of Columbia; Sarah Almy, Joseph Muir, executor of the estate of Edla C. Muir, deceased; American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Baldwin, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

READ & DILWORTH, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 149 Church Street, New York.

mh16-law6wM

M. Waddington on La Lorraine.

On the French liner La Lorraine, which arrived yesterday morning, was M. Waddington, whose father was once French Ambassador to Great Britain. He was accompanied by his wife, a daughter of Admiral L. de Mornay of the French Navy. They will spend some time in Washington.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The chief incident last week was the continuation of the weakening of the banks by the absorption of cash by the Sub-Treasury. Each dollar of lost cash was practically reserve money, and required a four-fold reduction of loans. The week ended with some signs that these distressing and disturbing conditions may soon end, and that the banks may be left free to conduct their banking business with reference to banking conditions. This is not the case when banks are required to conduct their credits with reference to conditions beyond their control, and not with primary reference to their wishes or their customers' resources. The wonder is that, doing business in this way, the harm done is so small, not that it is so large. It is probably true that not another financial capital or people could so well adapt themselves to conditions so nearly unbearable. Were they wholly unendurable there would be a speedier change. In this sense some are not sorry that the Aldrich bill's defeat opens a prospect of better legislation through the Senate Committee's preparation this Summer of something the next Congress may adopt.

A new low point upon the average for the year was established on Tuesday, but the later dealings were upon improving prices. The net result was to leave thirty-seven stocks and nine bonds higher by a full point or more upon the week's business. Fifty-eight stocks and thirty-nine bonds fell a point or more. The sentiment at the week's close was perhaps even better than the change in the prices indicate.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Agricultural Chemical Company preferred stock.
Ashland Coal and Iron Railroad.
Empire State Surety Company.
International Paper Company preferred stock.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad.
Mercantile National Bank.
National Enameling and Stamping Company common and preferred stocks.
Republic Iron and Steel Company preferred stock.
Royal Baking Powder Company preferred stock.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railway common and preferred stocks.
United States Steel Corporation common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Railways Company, Philadelphia.
American Waltham Watch Company.
Borden's Condensed Milk Company, on preferred.
Butte Electric and Power Company common stock.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York.
Daly-West Mining Company.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company.
Laclede Gas Light Company common stock.
National Lead Company preferred stock.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad.
Railway Equipment Company.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company on preferred stock.
Standard Oil Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Light and Traction Company.
Western Gas Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	215	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chal	18	21½
Allis-Chal. pf	81	86
Amalgamated Copper	73⅝	73¾
American Ag. Chemical	22	25
American Ag. Chemical pf.	..	85
American Beet Sugar	27	..
American Beet Sugar pf.	80	84
American Bicycle	..	¾
American Bicycle pf.	¾	2
American Car & Foundry	39⅞	40
American Car & Foundry pf.	90⅞	91½
American Coal	200	210
American Cotton Oil	43	44⅜
American Cotton Oil pf.	95	97
American District Telegraph	37	39
American Express	215	222
American Grass Twine	17½	20
American Hide & Leather	8⅜	9½
American Hide & Leather pf.	33	35
American Ice Co.	7½	7¾
American Ice Co. pf.	31½	32¾
American Linseed Co.	14½	15
American Linseed Co. pf.	38	40
American Locomotive	27¾	28
American Locomotive pf.	93⅞	94
American Malting Co.	3½	4
American Malting Co. pf.	20⅝	22
American Smelting & Refining	49	49½
American Smelting & Refining pf.	95⅞	96
American Snuff	..	125
American Snuff pf.	..	95¼
American Steel F.	14	17
American Steel F. pf.	38	42
American Sugar Ref.	124⅜	125
American Sugar Ref. pf.	120	121
American T. & Cable	62	65
American Tobacco pf.	142	146
American Woolen Co.	13	14
American Woolen Co. pf.	78	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	120	120½
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann Arbor pf.	65	70
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	90	94
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	82¼	82⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	97⅜	97½
Baltimore & Ohio	92⅞	93
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	94
Boston A/L. pf.	109	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	65¼	65½
Brooklyn Union Gas	210	215
Brunswick City	10⅝	11½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	136	160
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	150	160
Butterick Company	46	55
Canada Southern	73	75
Canadian Pacific	128½	128¾
Central Railroad of New Jersey	175	180
Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅜	46½
Chicago & Alton	32½	32¾
Chicago & Alton pf.	69½	69⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	185	210
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	125	140
Chicago Great Western	24	24⅛
Chicago Great Western pf., A	79	80½
Chicago Great Western pf., B	39½	40
Chicago Great Western deb.	88⅞	89⅞
Chi., M. & St. Paul	169⅝	169¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	186	191
Chi. & Northwestern	184	188
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	140	155
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	195
Chi. Term. & Trans.	16½	17½
Chi. T. & Trans. pf.	29⅞	30
Chi. Union Traction	9⅞	10
Chi. Un. Traction pf.	40	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	91½	92¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	119
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	85	90
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel pf.	90	95
Cleve. & Pitts	183	187½
Col. Fuel & I.	64	65
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	117
Col. Southern	25⅛	26
Col. Southern 1st pf.	65	65½
Col. South. 2d pf.	39½	40
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	19⅞	20½
Com. Cable	160	165
Consol. Coal	..	100
Consol. Gas	205¼	206
Continental Tobacco pf.	113⅜	114¼
Corn Products Co.	32	33½
Corn Products Co. pf.	83½	84½
Del. & Hudson	171	172
Del., L. & W.	255	260
Den. & R. G.	37½	37⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	86½	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	40	47
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	140
Detroit Southern	15⅞	16
Detroit Southern pf.	30	35
Detroit United Ry.	84⅜	86
Diamond Match	136	140
Dist. Sec.	30	30½
Dul., S. S. & A.	16½	16⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	24½	25½
Erie	36⅝	36¾
Erie 1st pf.	67⅜	67½
Erie 2d pf.	54⅜	54½
Ev. & T. H.	65	67
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Ft. W. & Den. City	70	78
General Chemical Co.	65	70
General Chem. Co. pf.	100	102
General Electric	192¼	193¾
Gt. Northern pf.	192	202
Hocking Valley	102⅞	103
Hocking Valley pf.	97	98
Homestake	60	70
Illinois Central	136½	140
Illinois Central l. l.	106	..
International Paper Co.	16½	17
International Paper Co. pf.	71⅛	71½
International Power	55¼	65¼
Int. Steam Pump	41	42
Int. Steam Pump pf.	80	83
Iowa Central	37	37½
Iowa Central pf.	65	66
Joliet & Chicago	165	..
Kan. & Mich.	41½	..
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	79¼	79½
Kansas City Southern	31⅝	31¾
Kansas City Southern pf.	55	55½
Keokuk & Des Moines	25	29½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	60	65
Kings County El. Light & Power	210	270
Laclede Gas	90	100
Laclede Gas pf.	105	110
Lake Erie & Western	41	44
Lake Erie & Western pf.	115	118
Long Island	73	78
Louisville & Nashville	120	120¼
Manhattan Beach	12	13
Manhattan Elevated	140⅜	140⅝
Maryland Coal pf.	100	120
Mel. Sec. Co.	115	116
Metropolitan Street Ry.	133	134
Met. West Side El., Chicago	32	34
Met. West Side El., Chicago pf.	80	83
Mexican Central	26⅝	26¾
Michigan Central	130	165
Minnesota & St. Louis	99	100½
Minnesota & St. Louis pf.	108	118
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	71	71½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	126½	127½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	25⅞	26
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	57	58
Missouri Pacific	108¼	108⅜
Morris & Essex	190	194
N., C. & St. Louis	106	108
National Biscuit	46⅛	46½
National Biscuit pf.	105	106
National Enameling	29⅞	30
National Enameling pf.	85	95
National Lead	25⅛	26
National Lead pf.	90	92
National R. R. of Mexico	17½	17¾
National R. R. of Mexico pf.	35⅜	36
New Central Coal	47	50
New York Air Brake	160	162½
N. Y., B. & Manhattan Beach pf.	85	110
New York Central	138	138¼
New York & New Haven	208	213
N. Y., C. & St. L.	39	40
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	112	116
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	81
N. Y. Dock Co.	..	..
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	..	57½
New York, L. & W.	132	140
N. Y., Ont. & Western	30¾	31
Norfolk & Western	71⅜	71¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	89	91
North Am.	104	105
Northern Central	220	..
Ontario Mining	6¼	7
Pacific Coast	64	68
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	98	104
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68	75
Pacific Mail	36⅞	37
Pennsylvania R. R.	143⅛	143⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	101⅞	102
Peoria & Eastern	30	33
Pere Marquette	80	82
Pere Marquette pf.	..	83
P., C., C. & St. L.	82	83½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	186	189
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	183	..
Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	93
Pullman Company	220	229
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf.	6	7½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st. ctfs.	88	92
Railway Steel Spring	32½	33
Railway Steel Spring pf.	87	87½
Reading	60⅝	60¾
Reading 1st pf.	84⅛	84¼
Reading 2d pf.	72	73
Rens. & Saratoga	206	..
Republic Iron & Steel	20⅝	20¾
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79⅛	80
Rock Island	44	44⅛
Rock Island pf.	77¼	78
Rome, W. & Ogden	136	138
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	26	26½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	78	79
St. Jo. & Grand Island	10	13
St. Jo. & Gr. Island 1st pf.	52	54
St. Jo. & Gr. Island 2d pf.	22	25
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	180	202
St. L. & S. F. E. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	125
St. L. & San Francisco	78⅞	80
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	..	80
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	70	..
St. L. S. W.	24⅝	25
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	57⅝	58
St. Louis Southwestern	24⅞	25
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	65	65⅝
Southern Pacific	62⅞	63
Southern Railway	32	32¼
Southern Railway pf.	94	94¼
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	95	96
Stand. R. & T.	5¼	6
Tennessee Coal & Iron	63⅞	64
Texas Pacific	38⅛	38¼
T. L. Land Tr.	38	38
Third Avenue	123	125
Tol., Peo. & West	20	25
Tol. Railways & Light	..	25
Tol., St. Louis & Western	25½	26¼
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf.	41½	43
Twin City Rapid Transit	115⅛	115⅝
Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	154	160
U. Rys. Invest.	18⅞	19
U. Rys. Invest. pf.	59	60½
Union Bag & Paper	12½	12⅞
Union Bag & Paper pf.	74½	77
Union Pacific	92⅞	93
Union Pacific pf.	91	91½
U. S. Realty	22⅞	24½
U. S. Realty pf.	85⅞	86
U. S. Express	133	140
U. S. Leather	12⅛	12½
U. S. Leather pf.	90	90⅝
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	20	33
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	..	54
U. S. Rubber	15⅞	16½
U. S. Rubber pf.	52	53
U. S. Shipbuilding	5	10
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	10	50
United States Steel	37⅝	37¾
United States Steel pf.	86⅝	86⅞
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	63	63⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	128¼	128¾
Va. Iron, Coal & C.	37	38
Wabash	28⅛	28⅜
Wabash pf.	49⅛	50
Wells-Fargo Express	231	236
Western Union Telegraph	89⅞	90
Westinghouse, assenting	203	220
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	218
Wheeling & Lake Erie	24	24⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	53	54
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	33⅞	34¼
Wisconsin Central	23⅞	24
Wisconsin Central pf.	49⅛	49½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 14th day of March, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$400,506,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$400,506,069
Silver dollars	465,946,000	Silver certificates outstanding	465,946,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,623,788	Treasury notes outstanding	21,951,000
Silver bullion of 1890	20,327,282		
Total	$888,403,069	Total	$888,403,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,702,142.64		
Gold certificates	33,619,870.00		
Standard silver dollars	10,316,325.00		
Silver certificates	5,629,143.00		
Silver bullion	837,785.38		
United States notes	2,754,004.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	105,609.00		
National banknotes	13,480,790.32		
Subsidiary silver coin	8,422,957.97		
Fractional currency	201.80		
Minor coin	716,463.57		
		$161,685,292.25	
In National Bank Depositories—			
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$143,211,294.67		
To credit of disbursing officers	7,258,063.51		
Total	$150,469,358.18		
Awaiting Reimbursement—			
Bonds and interest paid	249,833.24		
		150,719,191.42	
Total		$312,404,483.67	
Liabilities—			
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,728,798.04		
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,318,198.02		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,860,204.05		
Post Office Department account	8,135,172.30		
Miscellaneous items	1,501,196.41		
		$87,543,568.82	
Available cash balance			$224,860,914.85

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$876,290.25	$10,840,856.16	$206,366,124.81
Internal revenue	674,531.60	8,831,874.22	162,220,107.38
Miscellaneous	328,772.83	1,129,754.99	29,874,219.49
Total receipts	$1,879,594.68	$20,802,485.37	$398,460,451.68
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	220,000.00	6,780,000.00	90,468,048.45
War	210,000.00	6,585,000.00	86,902,733.01
Navy	905,000.00	3,390,000.00	56,744,227.76
Indians	70,000.00	715,000.00	10,026,422.90
Pensions	200,600.00	6,655,000.00	101,673,997.10
Interest	......	125,000.00	22,655,262.58
Total expenditures	$1,605,000.00	$24,200,000.00	$368,470,589.91
Excess of receipts over expenditures	274,594.68	*3,397,514.63	29,989,861.77
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	554,243.72	10,273,115.12	178,844,380.68
Internal revenue	821,225.99	10,114,894.62	191,986,685.34
Receipts from all sources last year	1,824,898.58	21,632,135.15	394,135,600.98
Expenditures last year	1,680,000.00	18,720,000.00	338,462,464.97
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	10,160.00	2,272,680.00	19,414,022.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	155,150.00	1,488,672.50	17,463,008.00
Notes received for current redemption	641,029.00	6,966,482.00	130,016,224.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$62,491,483.00	$5,812,932.00	$68,304,415.00
This fiscal year	3,585,845.00	733,592.00	4,319,437.00
This month	115,905.00	17,985.00	133,890.00
This day	40,070.00	......	40,070.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	62,491,483.00	5,812,932.00	68,304,415.00
This fiscal year	3,585,845.00	733,592.00	4,319,437.00
This month	115,905.00	17,985.00	133,890.00
This day	40,070.00	......	40,070.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 15.—The stock market opened with an uncomfortable feeling last week, and prices continued irregular until the closing yesterday, when there were some evidences of strengthening. Wall Street held the centre of the stage, and reports regarding the financial situation there caused apprehension and a rush to realize, but the later reassuring reports brought a return of confidence, and prices recovered slightly, although almost all the American list showed a decline. This flurry affected the whole market and attested to the extent of Wall Street's influence on the stock market here.

One of the features of the week was the fact that consols receded to a lower point than they had reached since 1870. This fall was due mainly to the continued tightness of money and the approaching reduction in the interest on consols. There was not much doing in other directions, investors playing a waiting game. Mexicans and Central and South Americans showed a decided improvement, and South Africans were also regarded more favorably. Copper shares aroused a short-lived interest because of the advance in the price of the metal, but the later decline in the price sent Rio Tintos back sharply.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, March 15.—All the weekly financial reviews point out the intense interest of the Boerse here last week in the financial situation in New York. The opinion apparently predominates that conditions in Wall Street have become more favorable—at least, German apprehensions are less pronounced.

New York did not appear as a borrower in Berlin last week, but the New York and London markets continued to affect the German money rates, private discount rising ⅛ on the week. Nevertheless there was scarcely any change in the abundance of money. The rates of foreign exchange varied but slightly, the exchange on most European centres being fractionally lower and on New York a trifle higher than a week ago.

The stock market continued rather firm, with a light volume of transactions. Wall Street did not seriously affect the trading. Canadians and domestic 3s developed a good demand. Other denominations were neglected. Foreign rentes attracted less attention. Industrials manifested considerable activity, the tendency of the quotations being generally upward. Irons and coalers were particularly strong upon the favorable market reports. The Kölnische Zeitung states that the American demand for iron has developed surprisingly during the past fortnight. A considerable number of American contracts were taken during the last few days for the September quarter. The coal trade shows an improving demand, and Paris has begun to buy coal shares here.

Ocean transportation shares developed great strength upon the publication of the Hamburg-American Company's report stating that the freight market had passed its worst point. The report of the North German Lloyd Company, published this morning, shows net profits of $3,821,280, after deducting the payment of interest. The company will write off $3,152,500, against $2,957,250 last year, and will carry the remainder to the reserve and special funds. The report states that business has improved since the new year.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 15.—Business in the cloth market last week was exceedingly difficult to negotiate. The violent fluctuations in the Liverpool market were detrimental to any operations of magnitude. Later in the week, however, the inquiry became somewhat more active. Offers from India for shirtings proved generally impracticable, though there were occasional transactions for China. The trade in all departments was of a hand-to-mouth character.

The inquiry for yarns was limited, operations being confined chiefly to those qualities required for immediate use.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Marcus, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; G. Brandis, silks; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rothstein, crockery and china; 468 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Field, millinery, ribbons, and veilings; Hotel Earlington.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; C. E. Kinkead, notions, laces, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lahr, white goods, laces, and housefurnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Petersen's, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Ia.; H. F. Petersen, carpets and linens; St. Denis Hotel.
Menash, E., Denver, Col.; notions; St. Denis Hotel.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. C. Hall, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss G. Allen, gloves; 874 Broadway.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
Eastman, Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, and waists; H. J. Reynolds, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, laces, ribbons, and gloves, 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; E. R. Singleton, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Fitton, D. W., Company, Hamilton, Ohio; D. W. Fitton, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss W. Ryan, linens; Miss Flather, laces; M. H. Newmeyer, notions, ribbons, gloves, and leather goods, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
"Fair," Chicago, Ill.; F. Rainsford, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Salinger Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Salinger, dry goods; R. Salinger, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Longini, E., San Antonio, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Goodman, John, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Elizabeth Allen, dressmaker; Melrose Hotel.
Denver, Kittie, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Cadillac Hotel.
Kolb Brothers & Hulsman, Pittsburg, Penn.; Louis Kolb, millinery; Miss M. Griffith, millinery; Mrs. T. Stewart, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fitzgerald & Harris, Watkins, N. Y.; Eva G. Fitzgerald, millinery; Edna M. Harris, millinery; 145 West Fourteenth Street.
McFarren, C. N., Pen Yan, N. Y.; Jennie Earley, millinery; Mrs. M. E. Barnes, millinery; 145 West Eleventh Street.
Taylor, M. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Taylor, millinery.
Ettinson, Henry, & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. White, china department; Belvedere House.
Hill, The Hugh, Company, Detroit, Mich.; Bertha Hill, millinery and dressmaking; Belvedere House; Estelle Hill Freidanberg, millinery and dressmaking.
Marks & Benson, Madison, Ind.; A. M. Benson, clothing and dry goods.
Blout, Henry F., Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.; Grand Union Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Davis, clothing.
Hamilton & Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Manchester, boots and shoes.
McDonough, M. A., Wheeling, West Va.; dressmaker.
McDonough, Margaret, Wheeling, West Va.; dressmaker.
Mayes, E. F., Lexington, Ky.; millinery; 20 West Ninth Street.
Tracey-Wells Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; William Tracey, Jr., notions, &c.; Hotel Imperial.
McNish, Limited, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Thomas McNish, notions; The Highland Hotel.
Burns, M. A., Escanaba, Mich.; dry goods; Miss Hale, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Kavanagh-De Gaicke, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Kavanagh, dressmaker; Miss Cornelia De Giucke, dressmaker; Waldorf Hotel.
Collins, Miss, Louisville, Ky.; dressmaker; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Coshnek, Nat, Chicago, Ill.; children's cloaks.
Dewan, M. A., Pen Yan, N. Y.; millinery; 49 West Twelfth Street.
Schwendle & Dougherty, Dansville, N. Y.; Elizabeth Schwendle, millinery; Barbara E. Dougherty, millinery; 213 West Fourteenth Street.
Fiske & Neilson, St. Louis, Mo.; C. K. Bailey, dry goods; S. M. Brandon, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Wagner & Brandon, Bryan, Texas; G. M. Brandon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Buettel Brothers & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. A. Buettell, booksellers and stationery.
Augersinger, Dawes, Johnstown, N. Y.; Howard J. Smith, dry goods.
Model Clothing Company, Dallas, Texas; J. L. Handley, clothing; Oriental Hotel.
Johnson, E. D., & Co., Frankfort, Ky.; E. D. Johnson, dry goods; M. H. Johnson, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

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ISSUES
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Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
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BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK,
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. WHITE & KEMBLE'S
ATLAS MAP
OF THE
U. S. Steel Corporation
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY BY
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
This map in colors, and volume of statistics presents invaluable data obtainable nowhere else, showing location of plants, ore lands, railroad and steamship lines, official statements of earnings to date, distribution of capital, division of securities, incorporation certificate, full text of by-laws, complete legal digest of the mortgage, etc., etc.
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The oldest News Agency of Wall Street, and Publishers of The Wall Street Journal.
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Copper at Fifteen Cents.
The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY is equipped to produce copper at a profit at five cents a pound. In fact the gold in the ore will in some of its mines pay the entire cost of mining and smelting, leaving the copper cost-free, and in all of its mines the gold is an important factor, materially reducing the cost of copper production.
All our calculations of profit are based on copper at ten cents a pound. At fifteen cents the profit is enormous.
Copper is now produced on the Verde Copper Belt, where our rich and extensive properties are located, cheaper than anywhere else in the world.
We have already a mile and a half of underground development work, opening up rich and extensive ore bodies, and our first smelter is nearly ready to run.
A small amount of the Treasury stock is for sale at par—$10 a share—up to March 20th and $11 a share after that date.
GEO. A. TREADWELL MINING CO.
27 William Street, New York.

Proposals.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 16, 1903. SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 M., April 15, 1903, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with Fuel, Gas Coal, Charcoal, and Gas Oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for—," addressed Q. M., U. S. M. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, March 10, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging at Port Chester, Mamaroneck, Bronx River, East Chester Creek, Port Jefferson, Huntington, Flushing Bay, and repairing stone breakwater at Glencove, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. April 15, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Amos Stickney, Col., Engrs.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
CITIZENS' GENERAL ELECTRIC CO of Louisville, Ky.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the outstanding bonds of the CITIZENS' GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to the Louisville Trust Company, Trustee, dated October 1, 1899, have been called for payment in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, and interest thereon will cease on and after April 1, 1903.
The amount of the principal of every bond, and in addition four per cent. premium thereon, together with all interest accrued on the same, will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of The Louisville Trust Company, at Louisville, Ky., on April 1, 1903.
Dated February 28, 1903.
THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By WM. G. WETTERER, Secretary.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.
DIRECTORS.
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane, Samuel Sloan,
William S. Tod.

I make a specialty of the various
COPPER STOCKS
traded in on the New York Curb Market.
W. G. GALLAGHER,
35-37 BROAD ST., N. Y.

The Midland Terminal Railway Co.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $7,558.63 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 17th day of March, 1903, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, March 4th, 1903.

Dividends.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, March 12, 1903.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK—DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on April 1st next, to stockholders of record on March 16th, 1903.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on March 16th, 1903, and reopened on April 1st, 1903.
THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the Electric Storage Battery Company.
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.
Phila., Pa., March 12th, 1903.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will close on March 26th at 3 P. M., and reopen April 1st at 10 A. M.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treas.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, March 11th, 1903.
Dividend No. 135.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March inst.
The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, March 13, 1903.
At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable April 1, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 1903, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on March 18, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened on April 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
New York, March 12, 1903.
A semi-annual dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on Southern Railway Company Mobile and Ohio Stock Trust Certificates will be paid April 1, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1903.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, March 19, 1903, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, April 1, 1903.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. ($.37½ per share) on the Preferred Stock and Two Per Cent. ($.50 per share) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1903, to Stockholders of record at close of business March 21st, 1903.
The Transfer Books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon March 21st, 1903, and open at ten o'clock A. M. March 30th, 1903.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, March 14th, 1903.
DIVIDEND NO. 351.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for February, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 25th inst.
Transfer books close on the 18th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company.
Dividend No. 24.
New York, March 11, 1903.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% and extra dividend of 1% to stockholders of record of March 18th.
Transfer books close March 18th at 12 o'clock noon and reopen April 1st.
C. H. WARDWELL, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
114 Liberty St., New York, March 14, 1903.
A regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the International Steam Pump Co. will be paid April 1st. The common stock transfer books will be closed March 20th, and reopened April 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Dock Company.
New York, March 16th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 1, 1903.
GEO. E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
March 12th, 1903.
A regular dividend of 20 PER CENT. and an extra dividend of 5 PER CENT. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable April 1st, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from noon of March 24th until April 1st, 1903.
B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.,
Grand Central Station, (Room 319,)
New York, Feb. 16, 1903.
By order of the Board of Directors of this Company, four per cent. interest will be paid upon its Income Mortgage Bonds at this office on April 1st, 1903, upon surrender of the coupons then maturing.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Empire State Surety Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1903.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable April 1st, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1903.
WILLIAM M. TOMLINS, JR., Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest on Series D bonds due April 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. Registration books close March 21 and reopen April 2, 1903.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES.

HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.
H. S. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U. S. Realty & Con. Co.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Century Realty Co., New York.
HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile Marine Co., N. Y.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.
DAVID H. KING, JR., Pres. New York Dock Co.
JAMES S. KUHN, Pres. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Director International Bell Telephone Co., N. Y.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York.
ALLAN McCULLOH, Counsellor at Law, New York.
JOHN M. MACK, Philadelphia.
JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, JR., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
E. C. POTTER, Real Estate, New York.
WILLIAM A. READ, Vermilye & Co., New York.
JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
EDWIN THORNE, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
JOHN C. TOMLINSON, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
P. A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT
HEMAN DOWD, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, G. M. WYNKOOP, Vice-Pres.
S. D. SCUDDER, Treasurer; F. W. BLACK, Auditor; J. R. BURNET, Attorney and Trust Officer
F. L. HILTON, Secretary; F. C. PREST, Ass't Secretary; CARLETON BUNCE, Ass't Secretary

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RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK. PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

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Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

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Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
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RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Daniel O'Day, Cord Meyer, L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower, Percival Kühne, Perry Belmont, Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer, Frank Curtiss, Wm. T. Wardwell, John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne, Vernon H. Brown, Henry N. Whitney, James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield, Seth M. Milliken, Theo. W. Myers, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

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WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
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OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,600,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, Mass., located at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 24th day of February, 1903. All note holders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. WM. S. NICHOLS, Cashier.
Dated February 26th, 1903.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

Public Notices.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 61 ELM STREET, NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1903.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT open competitive examination will be held for the following positions:
ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—Monday, March 23, 1903, at 10 A. M. (First to Fourth Grade, inclusive. Annual compensation, $750 to $1,200.)
The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Thursday, March 19, at 4 P. M.
The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge	5
Experience	2
Mathematics	2
Handwriting and general neatness	1

Candidates will be required to obtain 75% on the "technical" paper.
Persons obtaining a place upon the eligible list as a result of this examination will be eligible for appointment to the position of Architectural Draughtsman at a salary of not less than $750, and not more than $1,200 per annum.
MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN—Wednesday, March 25, 1903, at 10 A. M. (Sixth Grade. Annual compensation $1,500.)
The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, March 20, 1903, at 4 P. M.
The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge	5
Experience	3
Mathematics	2
Handwriting and general neatness	1

Candidates will be required to obtain 75% on the "technical" paper.
Candidates should have had experience in making general plans and detail structural steel work.
S. WILLIAM BRISCOE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the question of giving the consent of the Stockholders to the execution by this Company of three certain mortgages upon the real property of the Company, located respectively at Nos. 415-453 East 64th Street, 218-218 West 62d Street, and the entire easterly frontage of Avenue A, between 78th and 79th Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1903.
GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
National Railroad Company of Mexico
The second annual meeting of stockholders of National Railroad Company of Mexico, for the election of fifteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 11 A. M., Monday, April 6th, 1903, at the office of the Company, Nos. 87-90 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Books for the transfer of the stock will be closed at 3 P. M., Tuesday, March 17th, and remain closed until final adjournment of the meeting.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

New York, March 1, 1903.
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Nickel Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 4th, 1903, at three o'clock, and reopened at ten o'clock on the morning of the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof. A. MONELL, President.
S. M. P. PELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Car Trust Investment Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York, on Wednesday, April 1st, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing eight (8) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
Dated New York, March 13, 1903.
THOS. CARMICHAEL, President.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 6, 1903, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting. N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 2, 1903.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

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Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, Plaintiff, vs. ANTONETTA ALTIERI, et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date December 29th, 1902, as amended by order dated February 10th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 23d day of March, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

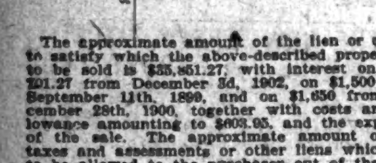
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 111th Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the southeast corner of 111th Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with 111th Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of 111th Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of 111th Street fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises are known as Nos. 302 and 304 East 111th Street, and will be sold separately in two parcels; the parcel to be first sold being No. 304, subject to a prior mortgage for $14,000, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from November 1st, 1902, and thereupon the parcel being No. 302 to be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $12,500 and interest at 5 per cent. per annum from November 7th, 1902.

Dated New York City, February 24, 1903.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Referee.
HAMILTON & BECKETT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 302 and 304 East 111th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,851.27, with interest on $32,-291.27 from December 3d, 1902, on $1,500 from September 11th, 1899, and on $1,650 from December 28th, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $603.95, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee is $785.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Referee.
mh2-2aw3wM&Th&mh23

PARK AVENUE, NO. 1743.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—SAMUEL HENRY, plaintiff, against ELIZA BURKE and others, defendants.

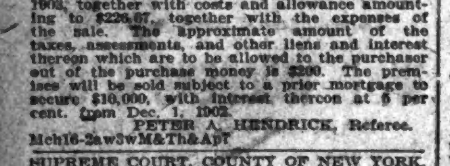
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 7th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, lying in the 12th Ward of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant twenty feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 121st Street and the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence northerly along said Park Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with 121st Street, seventy-five feet, part of the way through a party wall; thence southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, twenty feet; thence westerly again parallel with 121st Street and again partly through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, the point of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Eliza Burke by deed recorded April 22, 1902, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 66, Page 293 Con., Section 6.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1903.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,004, with interest from March 5th, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $226.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens and interest thereon which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $200. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $10,000, with interest thereon at 5 per cent. from Dec. 1, 1902.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.
Mch16-2aw3wM&Th&Ap7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY WALLACH, plaintiff, against FANNY GOTTLIEB and others, defendants.

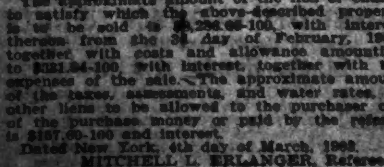
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly one hundred and fifteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence running northerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known and distinguished by the Number 57 East 132d Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 53 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,298.66-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.84-100, with interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $157.60-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 4th day of March, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
mh5-2aw3wTh&M&mh26

For Sale.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES SOLD, EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, RENTED. LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 5773 CORT. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY.

WALL PAPER. 2,000,000 rolls, blanks, 1½c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, &c.; silks, 12½c. upward. J. Becker, 166, 172, 180 2d St.

SAFES—New and second-hand at lowest prices. Safes bought and exchanged. Write or call. Tel. 307 Franklin. KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMPSON CO., 393 Broadway, N.Y., Bet. White & Walker Sts.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

Centre Gas Fixture Co., 190 Centre St.—Chandeliers for churches, business, or private houses, new, second-hand, and to order, at your own price. Gas engines, machinery, gas pumps, bric-a-brac.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS, SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 50 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

For Sale.—One 7-ton refrigerating ice plant short time in use, now in operation; to be seen. 19 3d Av., cor. 8th St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

BICYCLES, All makes, $1 weekly. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St. Evenings.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEOPOLD WEISS et al, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

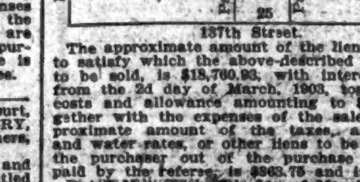
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 275 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,760.93, with interest thereon from the 2d day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $372.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $363.75 and interest.

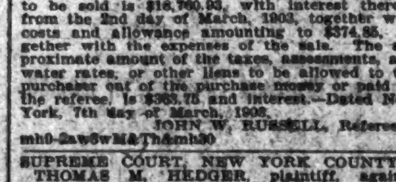
Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
mh9-2aw3wM&Th&mh30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE U. S. LIFE INS. CO., Plaintiff, against LEOPOLD WEISS et al., Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 7th, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
DONALD B. TOUCEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 275 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



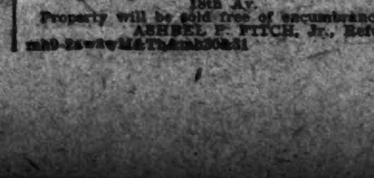
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,760.93, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $363.75 and interest.—Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
mh9-2aw3wM&Th&mh30

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS M. HEDGER, plaintiff, against RICHARD M. HEDGER et al., defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date February 20th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, described as follows, being the easterly half of Lot 887 on a certain map of the village of Wakefield, County of Westchester, New York, made by Henry B. Miller, civil engineer and surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in Westchester County Clerk's office; being the same lands and premises more particularly described as follows:

In the Borough of the Bronx, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, within the County and State of New York, commencing at a point on the southerly side of Nineteenth Avenue, distant three hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of White Plains Road and Nineteenth Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said White Plains Road one hundred and fourteen feet six inches, and thence westerly and parallel with Nineteenth Avenue fifty feet and three inches, and thence northerly and parallel with said White Plains Road one hundred and fourteen feet six inches to the southerly side of Nineteenth Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Nineteenth Avenue fifty feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 4, 1903.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Jr., Referee.
EDWARD JACOBS, Plaintiff's Attorney, P. O. and office address, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Diagram of Property.



Property will be sold free of encumbrance.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Jr., Referee.
mh9-2aw3wM&Th&mh30&31

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

WISSNER PIANOS
Favored beyond precedent by musicians of the foremost rank.
A Large Stock of Second Hand Pianos, Including Eminent Makers, at Very Low Prices.
BROOKLYN. CorFult'n&Fl'tb'shAv. | NEW YORK. 25 EAST 14TH ST.
NEWARK. 603 BROAD ST. | JERSEY CITY. 138 NEWARK AV.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 1019 MAIN ST.

PEASE PIANOS
are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 65,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

Alteration Sale.—Surprisingly low prices; Chickering, $50; Weber, $75; Colonial, $95. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

Elegant Chickering upright; must be sold this week; no reasonable offer refused. George Schleicher, 9 West 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Referees' Notices.

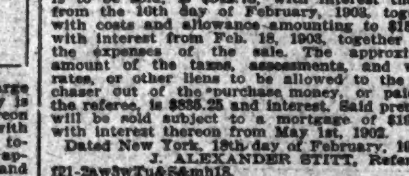
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM RINALDO, plaintiff, against GEORGE ADAM MAGORINSKY, REPUBLIC SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of First Avenue, distant 50 feet 8½ inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 91st Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue 25 feet to the centre of a party wall; thence easterly parallel with 91st Street, and part of the way through said party wall, 94 feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 25 feet; and thence westerly again parallel with 91st Street, 94 feet to the easterly line of First Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1903.
J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 1,760 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $942.75, with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $159.18, with interest from Feb. 18, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $835.25 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, 18th day of February, 1903.
J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.
f21-2aw3wTu&S&mh18.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ROSENBLUM and BENSON DE WALTOFF, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of A. Rosenblum & De Waltoff, bankrupts.

To the creditors of above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1903, the above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 14th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV A. BRANDT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav A. Brandt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 23d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 13th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERRMAN H. LEVY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herrman H. Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 30th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 16th, 1903.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City.

THE GARDEN HOTEL

Atlantic City, N. J.,
HAS NO EQUAL.
American and European Plans
The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. 200 rooms. 100 baths with sea water.
W. I. FINCH.
H. S. Pearson, Manager.
Personal representative now at Hotel Netherland, where engagements for the Easter season can be made.

Hotel Islesworth,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach at Virginia Av. Entirely remodeled. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Capacity 500. Café. Hassler's Orchestra. American and European Plans. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE LUXURIOUS
HOTEL CHELSEA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
500 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Our patrons will find several new and attractive features. New York Office, 3 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL STRAND
Centrally located on the beach front. Fireproof. Sea water baths. Every comfort and convenience for Winter and Spring guests. Auto meets all trains. Booking representative, Mr. J. L. Trenchard, at Hotel Wellington, 55th St. and 7th Av., daily from 10 to 4. Also 289 4th Av. FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL RALEIGH,
Ocean End St. Charles Place.
Extensively improved and many new and attractive features introduced. A high-class modern hotel with best location, offering Special Spring rates. Capacity 400. Elevator service, rooms ensuite with bath, steam heat, etc., etc. Superior table and service. Coach meets trains. Booklet.
C. C. SHINN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information, 3 Park Place, 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M.; 3:30 to 8 P. M. Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

BERKSHIRE INN.
Virginia Av. and Beach. $2.00, $2.50 daily; $8.00, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 weekly during March, and special Easter rates. Extensive improvements. Unobstructed view. Elevator. Hot and cold baths, free. Steam heat, &c. Capacity 300. Table and service the finest. Booklet.
J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

The Shelburne,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the ocean front. Open all the year. Booklet. R. B. R. RAMSEY.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.
South Carolina Av. and Beach. Convenient to Piers and Boardwalk. Capacity 400. Location most central. Rooms singly and en suite, with bath. Elevator street level. Sun parlors heated. Table and service unsurpassed. Special Spring rates, $10 to $17.50 weekly. $2.50 and up day. Write for illustrated booklet. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL PONCE de LEON.
Virginia Av. and the Beach. Capacity 300. Elevator to street, steam heat, baths, rooms en suite, magnificent porches overlooking Boardwalk and Ocean. Special for Spring, $10 to $17.50 weekly, $2 and up daily. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

THE ST. CHARLES
NOW OPEN. 50 private baths; sea and fresh water, shower attachments, &c. Modern and complete.
NEWLIN HAINES, Formerly of the Chalfonte.

THE DUNLOP.
On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites; also public. Excellent café. Booklet.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND.
South Carolina Av. and Beach. Finest location. Modern high-class hotel; capacity, 350. Rooms en suite, with private bath. Elevator, sun parlor, &c. Excellent cuisine. Special Spring rates, $10 and up weekly. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE PENNHURST.
Michigan Av.; second house from beach and Boardwalk. A high-class homelike hotel, with refined surroundings and patronage. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, etc. Open all year. Booklet. WILLIAM R. HOOD.

HOTEL ELWOOD.
An absolutely new fire-proof hotel at St. James Place and the beach; the centre of all attractions. Opens March 25. Capacity, 200. Elevator; rooms en suite with bath, steam heat, etc. Very special Spring rates. Booklet. Smith & Bosarth.

HOTEL GLADSTONE.
Directly on the ocean front, in finest location. New and strictly high-class. Sea water in all baths, running water in rooms, sun parlors, overlooking ocean, &c., &c. Special Spring rates. Booklet. Coach meets trains.
N. J. COLLINS.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Av., near Beach. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Elevator. Spring rates. CHAS. BUHRE.

THE LORAINE.—On the Beach, St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring rates. SAML. WAGNER & SON.

Long Branch.

THE HOLLYWOOD
WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Season 1903. Opens June ...
Cuisine, Service and Appointments absolutely of highest order
Surf Bathing, Golf, Tennis
Booklets and Diagrams on application.
N. Y. Booking Office, 348 B'way. Tel. 1030 Frankln.
Robert Graham-Woodward, Manager.

Country Board.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

New York 40 minutes, Jersey Central Railroad; near water and depot; large rooms, steam heated; good board, $6 and $7. Hempstead, Sewaren, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home, fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 48.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ... WOLF and ALBERT EINHORN, alleged bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the petitions in bankruptcy against the above-named alleged bankrupts have been dismissed and the receiver has been discharged.

Dated New York, March 1903.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attys. for Receiver, 30 Pine Street, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING TO EUROPE?
Our Illustrated Booklets of 32 Tours are ready.
Call or send us a postal if you want them.
THOS. COOK & SON.
261 & 1185 B'way, N.Y.
Boston, Phila., Chicago, San Francisco, etc.
Individual Railway and Steamship Tickets Everywhere at Lowest Rates.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Mar. 18, Noon | Oceanic, Apr. 8, 3 P. M.
Cedric, Mar. 25, 3 PM | Cymric, Apr. 10, 4:30 PM
Celtic, April 1, 7 AM | Teutonic, Apr. 15, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

People's Evening Line
FOR ALBANY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 16TH.
The popular steamers
Adirondack or Dean Richmond
leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., every week-day at 6 P. M., making direct connections with trains for points North, East, and West.
EXCURSION $2.50.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence
First Class Service
Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
TROY BOATS.
FIRST TRIP, MONDAY, MARCH 16.
Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" will leave West 10th Street pier daily at 6 P. M., except Saturday, making railroad connections to all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Freight received on and after March 16.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

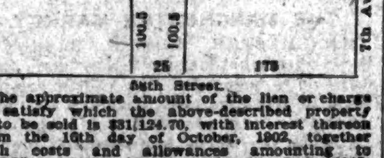
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.38, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 11th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 25th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, February 11th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, March 4th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, February 25th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, March 11th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, March 4th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, March 18th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, March 11th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB ZION and MACK LATZ, individually and as members of the firm of Zion & Latz, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Zion and Mack Latz, individually and as members of the firm of Zion & Latz, bankrupts, have filed their application dated the 11th day of March, 1903, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all their individual and firm debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said application before the Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 12th, 1903.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM | Moltke, Apr. 16, 8 AM
Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM | Penna., Apr. 18, 9 AM
Wald'see, Apr. 4, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 10 AM
Deutschland, Apr. 9, 8 PM | Patricia, Apr. 25, 4 PM

S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 days 7 hours 38 min.
SAILS APRIL 9, MAY 7, JUNE 4, JULY 2.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM | Palatia, Apr. 21, 2 P.M.
*Ravenna, Mar. 29, 2 PM | Phoenicia, May 7, 2 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM | Kronprinz, May 12, 4 PM
Kaiser....Apr. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser....May 19, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM | K. Wm. II., May 26, 4 PM
K. Wm. II., Apr. 28, 4 PM | Kronprinz, June 9, 3 PM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS APR. 28, MAY 26, JUNE 23, JULY 21.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Barbarossa, Mar. 19, 10 AM | Kurfuerst, Apr. 30, noon
Kurfuerst, Mar. 26, 10 AM | *Neckar....May 7, 1 PM
*Neckar....Apr. 2, 1 PM | Luise......May 14, noon
Luise......Apr. 9, 10 AM | Friedrich...May 21, noon
Barbarossa, Apr. 23, 1 PM | Barbarossa, May 28, 11 AM
*To Bremen direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
‡Weimar..Mar. 21, 11 AM | ‡Weimar...May 2, 11 AM
K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM | K. Albert..May 9, 3 PM
*Trave.....Apr. 4, 10 AM | Lahn.....May 16, 11 AM
P. Irene...Apr. 11, 4 PM | P. Irene...May 23, 3 PM
‡Gera.....Apr. 18, 11 AM | Hohenzollern, June 6, 2 PM
*Calls at Algiers. ‡Naples, Genoa only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

NORWAY,
Sweden, Russia.
The most delightful way to visit these interesting countries is offered by our July 2d Cruise of 42 days on the popular Lloyd express steamer "KAISERIN," specially chartered for our party.
RATES, $275 AND UP.
All necessary expenses included. Send for illustrated programme. Programmes ready for various European tours ranging from $150 to $800.
FRANK C. CLARK,
111 Broadway, N. Y. 9 State St., Boston.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA..........Mar. 21, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE..........Mar. 28, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA..........April 4, 10 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..........April 11, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..........April 18, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul, Mar. 18, 10 AM | St. Paul..Apr. 8, 10 AM
Phila...Apr. 1, 10 A. M. | New York, Apr. 15, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, Mar. 21, 10 AM | Southwark, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kensington, Mar. 28, 10 AM | Kroonland, Apr. 11, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(A. & A. Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, April 2d, April 23 and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Statendam.......Mar. 18 | Rotterdam.......Apr. 8
Ryndam.......Mar. 25 | Potsdam.......Apr. 15
Noordam.......Apr. 1 | Statendam.......Apr. 22
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Ivernia, Mar. 21, 11 A.M. | Umbria...Apr. 11, 3 PM
Etruria...Mar. 28, 3 P.M. | Lucania...Apr. 18, 10 AM
Campania, Apr. 4, 10 A.M. | Etruria...Apr. 25, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AN CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 2:10 P. M. week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
3-5-1903.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 26½ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:48, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago [illegible] by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, [illegible] Detroit, and Chicago.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. [illegible]
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:30 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*3:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:30 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—a4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (x5:30, Lakewood only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†4:00, 9:40 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—a4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—a*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, *9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, a4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ||1:00, 1:20, †3:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice President and General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"...*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*6:55pm. *7:00am. Buffet.
Norfolk..............†12:55pm. †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
Washington, Balto...†8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a 12.35, d12.45, e7.00, h5.25, s5.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM	*7.10 AM
Mauch Chunk Express	†9.25 AM	†9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.55 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*h5.40 PM	*s5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

☞ Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1903, and on the same day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, Jr., lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, at 32 Broadway, or against his assigned estate, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said Chester B. Lawrence, Jr., at the office of Dallas Flannagan, attorney for said assignee, No. 20 Broad Street, City and County of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1903.
GEORGE H. WOLBERT, Assignee.
DALLAS FLANNAGAN, Atty. for Assignee, 20 Broad Street, City and County of New York.

Last year The New York Times carried 5,500,000 lines of advertising.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,652 Third Avenue, west side, 51.10 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 18.10 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 233 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick and brownstone-front flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 427 and 429 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 331 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 16.8 by 98.9, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, Seventeenth Street, southeast corner of Livingston Place, 53 and 126, three and four story dwellings and a six-story flat; all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Dec. 9, 1902.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A—$3,000 CASH.
FOUR STORY DWELLING, $15,500

balance 4½ per cent.; handsome four-story and basement dwelling, No. 122 West 98th St., 11 rooms; decorated throughout; ready for immediate occupancy; title guaranteed; open Sundays. Inquire of agent, Wm. Baker, No. 115 Broadway. Telephone 7268 Cortlandt; brokers protected.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

18th St., 6-story, 4 fam., 13 rooms	$27,500
Forsyth St., 5-story, 4 fam., stores	$34,000
Essex St., 5-story, 4 fam., stores	$35,000
6th St., near 1st Av., 4 fam., 13 rooms	$39,000
7th St., 5-story, 26x86, 8 fam.	$39,500
2d St., 25x106, 4 fam., 6-story and stores	$46,000
4th St., 7-story, 4 fam., 2 stores	$48,000
Attorney St., 50x100; rent, $6,100	$55,000
Columbia St., cor., 6-story, 6 stores	$65,000
Avenue D, cor., 6-story; rent, $8,500	$83,000

E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 BROADWAY.

ESTATE WILL SELL CHEAP

entire block of ground above 125th St., size 199.10x405 feet; most suitable for factory or loft buildings; unexcelled location for shipment by rail and water.
For terms and particulars apply to sole agent,
BERT G. FAULHABER,
7 East 42d St.

8 E. 17th.—4-story, English basement, suitable for business	$60,000
59 W. 104th.—3-story, 18-foot dwelling; open; sunny rear	19,000
351 W. 71st.—4-story, American basement; good order	26,000
ALEXANDER J. ROUX,	156 Fifth Av.

$5,000 cash buys the biggest bargain of a seven (7) room single flat in one of the best neighborhoods in Harlem, near 125th St., with a first mortgage of $14,000 at 4%. Write or call, 260 Grand St., Room 39.

$3,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 305 West 127th St.; five-year mortgage; pays over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 7268 Cortlandt.

A.—5-story Columbus Av. store property, $32,000; rent, $3,340; 5-story triple flat West 134th, 50 x100, $64,000; rent, $5,200; 5-story brownstone flat, 112th, near 5th Av., $22,500; 5-story flat, 5th Av., near 116th, $29,000. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th St.

We have a bang-up plot for sale on West 13th St., near 6th Av; the price is right and you had better come around early; plots in this neighborhood are not picked up every day. Geo. W. Mercer & Son, 266 West 23d St.

Cheap!—100x100 East 137th St., $14,000; 70x200, Fairmount Place, near Crotona, $8,000; convenient to L and Rapid Transit. J. E., 516 East 152d St.

$300 cash, balance easy terms, will buy one-family dwelling; seven rooms and bath; price, $3,900. McQuay & Co., Smith Building, 3d Av. and 148th St.

$33,000.00.—Down-town tenement or factory site, 50x100; old houses good investment; four-story house, near Pearl St., $1,500.00 cash. Union Construction, 254 William St.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY!
150x100; 75x100; 48x100, and many other plots along and near-by Second Av., below 25th St.—some with building loans. Rubinger, 70 2d Av.

High grade very choice investment property, about $250,000; rented to two A1 tenants; south of Beekman St. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Yorkville.—A five-story double flat, 26 feet front; best order; always rented; excellent investment; $26,000; unequalled for the money. Owner, 246 West 135th St.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 136th, near St. Nicholas Av., $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—4-story private, below 59th St., 20x 60x100; 17 rooms; open plumbing; hardwood trim; mortgage, $16,000 at 4½ per cent.; asking $35,000; possession. Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

49th St. tenement; fully rented, $2,400; mortgage, $14,000, at 4 per cent.; price, $21,500. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

$14,000 cash buys choice 5-story business property, 37x100; all improvements; rents, $5,000; mortgage 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av.

Bargain!—5-story business corner; all improvements; price, $27,000; terms to suit; must be sold. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av.

Attention!—West 57th St., a 3-story and basement private house, 10 rooms and bath, $12,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av. (46th St.)

Desirable residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$400 up; easy payment; choice lots near Westchester Av.; rapid transit. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 176th St.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Bargain.—Double 5-story 12-family and store flat on 3d Av., foot of "L" station; 25x80x100. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Lots.—East side, below 14th St.; suitable for immediate improvement. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Corners!—Lower east side; also other property; good investments. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

19th St., west of Av. C.—38x132; old buildings; will be sold at a sacrifice; income, $2,900; asking $26,000. Willis, 870 9th Av.

88th St. Near 1st Av.	5-story and basement flat; 10 families. Pr. $16,500; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. Rent, $1,800. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention!—Choice plot, 17th St., Stuyvesant Square, 44x92; price, $42,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable Avenue B tenement, near 14th; $11,500; rents, $1,050; mortgage, $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$300 cash, $1,200 mortgage, lots near Broadway and rapid-transit station. Address Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

Bargain.—Modern double tenement; 1st Av., near 20th; $36,000; rents, $3,800. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Modern double tenement, East 17th, near 1st; $19,000; rents, $2,250. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

At Woodlawn Heights.—A two-family house, new; a bargain; extra wide lot. Irving, Woodlawn.

At Woodlawn Heights.—If you own property there send particulars to Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

At Woodlawn Heights.—A choice lot near park; will make loan to build. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

At Woodlawn Heights.—Cottages, new, one of four; to effect immediate sale will sacrifice. Irving, Woodlawn.

Brooklyn.—Detached houses, with grounds and stables; first-class. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St.

$25,000 equity in factory property, dock frontage; a bargain. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Real estate office, books, maps, and records—40 years—for sale. Room 16, 60 Liberty St.

Bronx.

If you are looking for a home in the Bronx examine the JOHNSON HOUSES; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St. and walk east to THE JOHNSON HOUSES. Write for descriptive booklet. GEO. F. JOHNSON & SONS, Owners and Builders, P. O. address, East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

For Sale.—The finest up-to-date 3-story two-family houses in the Bronx; swell fronts, pressed Roman brick, hardwood trim; asphalt street, 1,502-1,508 Trinity Av. James Reynolds, owner and builder.

FOR SALE.
Northeast corner of 166th St. and Brook Av., four-story tenement. Bargain for quick purchaser.
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
27 West 30th St. 64 Cedar St.

Mount Hope.—A desirable dwelling; grounds 52x 95; house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; street regulated and graded; near Claremont Park. Louis H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St.

Bargain!—Willis Av., 5-story flat; all improvements; price, $17,000; terms to suit; good for any business. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 136th St.

For Sale—Fine residence and stable, 4 city lots, all improvements, Clay Av., between 174th and 175th Sts., Mount Hope, Bronx. Inquire of owner, Carl Sotscheck, 752 Lexington Av.

Fine two-family houses, all improvements, near rapid transit; $32 upward; easy terms. Beecher, 1,941 Tremont Av.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Queens Borough.

At Flushing.—Most desirable residential locality; three minutes from depot; will rent to small family only; house with 9 rooms and bath, electric light, gas, and all modern improvements. Address Owner, G Box 168 Times.

8-room house, improvements, $2,600; $300 cash; line Pennsylvania Tunnel; fare, 5c.; 15 minutes. Hamilton, Corona.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BAYSHORE

24 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** *24 Trains Daily.*

THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. ONLY 40 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. ONE HOUR BY RAIL.

Located directly on the Great South Bay. It enjoys both by day and night the cool and invigorating Breezes which come directly from the Atlantic Ocean. Bay Shore bears upon its face so unmistakably the stamp of social approval that the most hurried glance shows that its claim to be one of the most popular, and at the same time delightful, Resorts upon Long Island is well founded. Handsome Villas and Charming Cottages owned by people prominent in the social and business world, give to Bay Shore a perpetual charm. The Architectural Beauty of these Homes of Wealth and Culture compare most favorably with those at any Resort in America. Bay Shore is a suitable all-the-year-round town. It has fine Churches of every denomination. The best of schools, broad, well-kept roadways and drives, which always make a most favorable impression. There are good stores of all descriptions, which have a prosperous, up-to-date appearance.

Some of the Handsomest Houses on Long Island are located at Bay Shore.

Here, also, are the Grounds of the Bay Shore Driving Park Association and the attractive property of the Olympic Club. Driving and wheeling are popular pastimes, for the roads are excellent. Directly across the Great South Bay and reached from Bay Shore, is the famed Fire Island, whose lighthouse is known the maritime world over. The great lighthouse, whose electric beacon of twenty-three million candle power, is the most powerful in the country, is a never-ending source of interest to visitors. Another advantage of this beautiful Resort is the pine forests, which give the air a double charm, combining the odor of the Balsam with the tonic of the sea.

Bay Shore has the finest Opera House on Long Island. The town also has Gas and Electric Light plant, water works, social clubs, etc.

Bay Shore has fine Golf Links. The Leading Hotels are the Prospect, the Linwood Cottage, Somerset House, and Dominy House. Apply to W. W. Hulse, agent, Bay Shore, N. Y. Bureaus of Information and Distribution, open daily, at Room 59, New York Times Building, and 120 West 125th St., from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., where Photographs of Cottages, Locations, Prices, Full Descriptions, and all other information can be had. The following are the most Desirable Cottages for rent. They are first class in all appointments, fully furnished, best locations, latest sanitary improvements, and can be rented very reasonably for the Summer season:

Cottage	Street	Owner
LINWOOD COTTAGE.	Ocean Ave.,	J. B. PULLIS.
WILBUR COTTAGE.	Ocean Ave.,	JOHN A. WILBUR.
RAVEN COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	HARRY RAVEN.
BREEZE LAWN.	Clinton Ave.,	MRS LEWIS SELAH BROWN.
THE PEPPERAGE.	Montgomery Ave.,	W. W. HULSE.
ROTHCHILD COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	C. H. COVELL.
RUSHMORE COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	C. T. RUSHMORE.
SCOFIELD COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	F. E. SCOFIELD, D. D. S.
NESTLE DOWN.	Main St.,	E. J. REDINGTON.
PHELPS COTTAGE.	Main St.,	CHAS. PHELPS.
GIBSON COTTAGE.	Park Ave.,	JESSE GIBSON.
KNAPP'S COTTAGE.	Saxons Ave.,	M. I. KNAPP.
EAST LAKE.	First Ave.,	SELAH T. CLOCK.
SCHENCK COTTAGE.	Maple Ave.,	JOHN SCHENCK.
OAK LAWN.	Main St.,	E. J. REDINGTON.
GOODRIDGE COTTAGE.	Maple Ave.,	M. E. GOODRIDGE.
BREWSTER COTTAGE.	Ocean Ave.,	H. M. BREWSTER.
JEFFERY COTTAGE.	Ocean Ave.,	L. A. JEFFERY.
ELYSIAN VIEWS.	Clinton Ave.,	W. W. HULSE.
AVALON VILLA.	Clinton Ave.,	C. H. COVELL.
EVERGREEN COTTAGE.	Awixa Ave.,	MRS. W. A. SKIDMORE.
CHAPINHURST.	Bayshore Ave.,	J. R. HOWELL.
BISHOP COTTAGE.	Park Ave.,	W. H. BISHOP.
DE NYSE COTTAGE.	Ocean Ave.,	H. V. DE NYSE.
JONES COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	I. P. JONES.
DAWSON COTTAGE.	Montgomery Ave.,	FERGUSON DAWSON.
SWAN COTTAGE.	First Ave.,	W. W. HULSE.
NORTH COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	W. W. HULSE.
THE HOMESTEAD.	Main St.,	E. E. WILDERMING.
RHODES COTTAGE.	5d Ave.,	URIAH RHODES.
McCOUN COTTAGE.	Clinton Ave.,	HARRY McCOUN.
WICK'S COTTAGE.	Ocean Ave.,	NORMAN WICKS.
WHITE COTTAGE.	Maple Ave.,	GEO. WHITE.
HULSE COTTAGE.	Awixa Ave.,	W. W. HULSE.
CATHUS LODGE.	Bayshore Ave.,	J. R. HOWELL.
STRONG COTTAGE.	Main St.,	E. P. STRONG.
WHITMAN COTTAGE.	Main St.,	J. S. WHITMAN.
SILVER GRAY.	Main St.,	W. F. G. DOXSEE.
GROVE VIEW.	Clinton Ave.,	W. W. HULSE.
HOWELL COTTAGE.	Bayshore Ave.,	J. R. HOWELL.
AVON DALE.	Awixa Ave.,	H. C. COE.
THE COTTAGE.	Main St.,	E. E. WILDERMING.
PENNY COTTAGES.	Main St.,	H. W. PENNY.

Time Table from N. Y. to Bayshore, L. I.: Foot East 34th St., 7:00, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., and 1:50, 3:30, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.
Time Table from Bayshore, L. I., to N. Y. City: 6:14, 7:09, 7:48, 9:14, 11:46 A. M., and 2:17, 4:18, 5:44 P. M.

PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND.
THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.
An opportunity to purchase a very desirable place at Patchogue, overlooking the Bay, the kind of place hard to find every day.
Cottage, 10 rooms, modern improvements, fine water, windmill, pine grove, carriage house, all fruits, garden; has been occupied by owner the past four seasons; boats and sloop. Price, $6,500; easy terms. Charles and William C. Lester, 989 8th Av., near 56th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

DON'T RENEW YOUR LEASE
until you have seen
THE ACKERSON HOUSES,
Beverly Square, Flatbush.
Cash or monthly payment
PAID LIKE RENT—BUYS—
30 or more designs to select from.
Use and inspection has
Established our Reputation.
Description of Ackerson Houses
Unnecessary.
Each house is a whole book in modern Architecture and Construction.
Houses detached.
not pressed together
like sardines in a box.
Plots 50x100 or more.
Land restricted.
Reached by Brighton Beach elevated or Flatbush trolleys; get off Car at Av. "C."
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
207 E. 15th St., on the property. 140 Nassau St., New York.
Telephones.

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?
Here It Is.
FLATBUSH.
STRIKINGLY HANDSOME New Residence On Fine Large Grounds. BUILDER Will SACRIFICE At Cost. Price $8,600. Terms, $800 Cash. Rest Mortgage. It should bring $10,000. Exceedingly Large FOYER HALL, Beautifully lighted with Colored Glass Windows, Open Fire Place, SEATS each side, Cozy Nook and Book Cases, Picturesque Stair Landing, Fine Parlor and Library. Very LARGE Dining Room with Plate Shelf and Open Fire Place. 6 Fine Large Bedchambers, Tiled Baths. All Parquet Floors, LAVISHLY Decorated. In the MOST POPULAR FASHIONABLE SECTION, Near "L" Station and 3 Trolley Lines. 28 Minutes to Manhattan.
Call Any Day.
STEAM HEATED. DETACHED.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

VISIT
HOMECREST
Before You Buy Houses or Lots Elsewhere.
Take Smith St. car or Brighton Beach "L." GET OFF AT AVENUE U. Should you desire full particulars call or write
Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association,
21 East 14th St., New York.

FLATBUSH; PRICE, $6,000.
ON TWENTY-SECOND ST., NEAR OCEAN AV., new detached houses, beautifully decorated. PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim. MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45 per month PAYS ALL; Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAFTER, 760 East Twenty-second St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—The best 3-story houses ever built in Brooklyn. Circular and octagon fronts; white and brown stone; all over 20 feet in width; hard wood throughout. Steam heat, electric lights, gas. Dining-room extension and everything up to date. Two on First St., Nos. 547-551, being 300 feet from the Park; three on Carroll St., 150 feet from Eighth Av., and all for sale cheap to prompt buyers. Apply on premises, or 69 Seventh Av. William Flanagan, Builder and Owner.

IDEAL HOMES IN BAY RIDGE PARK FOR SALE.
Nicely situated new houses, with all modern improvements, 10 rooms and enamel bath; open plumbing, hardwood floors and trim; on neatly laid out grounds, 100x60 feet, in strictly restricted neighborhood on 73d St., near 10th Av.; ready for immediate occupation. Take 5th Av. "L" and transfer to Bay Ridge Av. car, and apply to Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

FLATBUSH, $4,500—$500 DOWN.
$40 PER MONTH pays all; WILL BUY VERY PRETTY new detached COTTAGE; 9 rooms and bath; STEAM HEAT; every improvement; GROUND, 40x100; near Flatbush Av.; CAN BE SEEN ANY TIME.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,057 FLATBUSH AV.

A rare opportunity to secure a beautiful 2-story basement brick dwelling, Halsey St., near Reid Av., containing 11 rooms and bath, and very easily converted into an up-to-date 2-family dwelling; handsomely decorated; excellent condition; price only $5,700; mortgage, $4,000, at 5 per cent. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

$3,700——SNAP.——$3,700.
Beautiful detached dwelling, near Park and Boulevard, all improvements; liberal terms. John Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St.

$5,250 buys two-story basement, full-width brownstone, Bedford Stuyvesant section; terms easy if desired; brokers protected. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooolyn.

For Sale.—House near beach; 22 rooms; plenty ground; proper for families or boarding. Wm. A. Zell, Villa Sydney Bay, 17th St., Bath Beach.

Real Estate Wanted.

OWNERS,
Send particulars of any properties you wish to lease. Have large demand for
STORES AND DWELLINGS
from desirable tenants.
BERT G. FAULHABER,
7 East 42d St.

Will purchase, for cash, 4 new law buildings, finished or nearly finished; good locality, east, below 25th St. Walter, 20 2d Av., Advertising Office.

Must invest at once $65,000 for estate in well-paying tenements, east, below 16th Street; only good locality will be considered. Executrix, 30 3d Av.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 59th; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We sell or rent your property, wherever situated; money to loan on bond and mortgages. Rosenthal Company, 29 West 42d St.

I can sell real estate wherever located; also secure both first and second mortgages. Claude E. Lasher, 110 West 34th St.

Owners, want to sell or exchange your property. Call, telephone, write Arnold & Byrne, 111 Broadway.

Will pay $3,000 cash and equity of $2,000 in private house for good income tenement property in good location. Willis, 870 9th Av.

Customers waiting for bargains in real estate. John R. Doughty, Real Estate Appraiser, 150 Broadway.

A.—Owners, send particulars of Manhattan property; have purchasers for anything cheap. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Owners of all kinds properties, send me your list; I have customers. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
W. W. HULSE,
BAY SHORE, L. I., N. Y.

$8.50 acre 700 acres woodland, Port Jefferson; extraordinary opportunity; principals only. Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Corner plot, 155x108; exceptional location; surrounded by mansions; near depot and Sound; sold cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly; city improvement. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Gentleman's Country Residence for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house, 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable; large grounds. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d; building lots near station; very cheap; streets, sidewalks, water, gas, electric light now there, not prospective; improvements paid, no assessments; title insured; commutation 8c.; trolley to property, 5c.; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 E. 116th.

For Sale, (might exchange,) Jerome Av., 42 lots; buildings, barns, hennery; free and clear; opposite Empire City race track. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

For Sale—New house, ten rooms, all improvements. F. Becker, Armourville Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Manufacturers, Attention.—We have the finest mill property for sale or lease in the State of Massachusetts, on line of N. Y., N. H., Boston & Maine Railroad; private side tracks; buildings nearly new; fully equipped with engine, boilers, shafting; plenty of first-class help in town; will lease or sell; price will be right. Holmes & Company, 7 East 42d St.

Sportsmen, Attention.—600-acre farm, nice buildings all ready for game preserve, finest trout brooks, finest fox hunting grounds in the State of Massachusetts; the annual hunts of Worcester Fur Club are held here; farm all stocked with fine cattle, horses; plenty of tools; see it and be convinced. Holmes & Company, 7 East 42d St.

Essex, Conn.—Two-story and attic house of 12 rooms and bath, fully furnished; all improvements; also outhouses; plenty of fruit trees; well shaded grounds; size 400x600; for sale or rent. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Finest 100-acre farm in Worcester County, Mass. Splendid buildings, large silos, keeping 20 cows and team. Selling for price of buildings, settle estate; only $4,000. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

AT NEWPORT.
HANDSOME RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AT A SACRIFICE.
Owner leaving for Europe, will sacrifice his handsome place to effect immediate sale. Address Owner, 681 5th Av., New York City.

FOR SALE—
FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
GEO. R. DUNCAN,
Torrington, Conn.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000; write for list. I. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—14-room house, 70 acres; barn; 70 minutes out; $5,000; partially furnished house; stable; three acres; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine business property; saw, grist, shingle, and planing mill; fine water power, never fails; doing good business; price way down, $3,000. Further information, Holmes & Company, 7 East 42d St.

Splendid bargain, 110-acre farm, close by City of Springfield, Mass.; milk all sold at door; look at this and be convinced; $4,500. For particulars, Holmes & Company, 7 East 42d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At a bargain, a large slate roof house, containing 15 large rooms and cellar; also 3½ acres of ground; fine, healthy location; at Sparkill; minutes' walk from station of Northern Railroad of New Jersey to Nyack. Address Mrs. E. Storms, North Paterson, N. J.

Road—Beautiful country seat, 15 acres, 10 in lawns, gardens, fruits; one 15-room house; cottage 7 rooms, near trolley, P. O., one hour from City Hall; title perfect; no mtgs; must sell at once, moving away. Box 72, Haledon, Paterson, N. J.

Forty acres; best equipped squab and poultry farm in South Jersey; squabs clearing $125 per month; windmill to supply houses; price $4,500. Apply to E. L. Seltzer, Mauricetown, Cumberland County, N. J.

Locust, N. J., on North Shrewsbury River; to Let.—12-room cottage, fully furnished hot and cold water, gas, furnace; stable for two horses; 4 acres in lawn; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

Englewood, N. J.—Fine mansion, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; stable; garden, lawn, trees; over an acre on corner, five minutes from station; sell cheap or rent, $900. Daniel B. Childs, 2 Broad St., N. Y.

Bradley Beach.—Two furnished cottages, eighteen rooms, could be managed together as boarding house; rent, $125 and $200 season. Address Seashore, E Box 170 Times.

At Montclair, N. J.—Bargain; house 12 rooms; all improvements; lot 70x200; good location; price, $6,500; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. C. B. Tubbs, 40 Spring St., Montclair.

Montclair, N. J.—Desirable residence properties, sale and rent. Clarence B. Tubbs, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., and opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

For Sale—40-bedroom boarding cottage, fully furnished; one square from depot and beach; easy terms. Address George Metzner, 2,125 Pacific Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

J. A. STRATTON, ELBERON, N. J., offers for sale handsome hotel property on the coast; also, for rent, elegantly furnished modern cottages.

Country Homes, near city, Erie Railroad, sale, rent; printed list sent. B. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes, tracts, sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Immense tract shore front, $100 acre, others up to $1,000 acre; finest shore lots, $500, few left; 80 acres on Peconic Bay; buildings, $7,000; 300 lots near trolley, $150 each; 250 acres high land, $40 acre; elegant residence, harbor, fully, richly furnished, $7,500; house, 12 rooms, 200 feet shore front, $3,500; new list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

To Let.—Cottages furnished, with or without improvements; barns, splendid grounds. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

For Sale.—Now is the time to buy farm lands, $40 per acre. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
OLIVER S. CARTER, deceased.
The Choice and Valuable Leasehold Property
CONSISTING OF
6-story brick building and lease of plot of land.
No. 757 Broadway
Northwest Corner 8th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, Esq., Attys. for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
By order of the Executors of J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY, deceased,
4 Choice and Valuable Lots
Northeast Corner
5th Avenue and 108th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Man & Man, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Choice and Valuable Property
Nos. 628, 630 & 632 Washington St.
Southwest Corner Barrow Street.
For maps, etc., apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3 and 5 story brick tenements with stores and lots,
No. 82 Forsyth Street,
running through to and being
No. 85 Eldridge Street,
Between Grand and Hester Streets.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
No. 213 West 49th Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1903,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2, 3, and 4 story brick buildings, with 3 lots of land,
Nos. 523, 525 & 527 West 47th Street
Maps etc., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of
THE MUTUAL BANK,
233 East 14th St.,
Four-story and basement brick and stone Flat; size of lot 26x103.3.
MESSRS. STERN & RUSHMORE, ATTORNEYS, 42 WALL ST.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, at 12 o'clock Noon
581, 583 & 585 GRAND ST.,
5-story brick stores and tenements, 70x80.
Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Tel. 2,481 Cortlandt.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St.; 'phone, 580 Cort.

Wanted, Building lots!—I have $50,000 to invest in building lots and cheap tenements located between Canal and 14th Sts., east or west. Address, with full particulars, Investor, 1,517 2d Av.

Property of every description to buy, sell, or rent. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Richmond Borough.

NEW BRIGHTON STATEN ISLAND.
FOR RENT.—One of the Stokes cottages, Phelps Place. Apply to local agents, or JAMES W. McCULLOCH, 109 William St., N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For 20 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Gentleman's furnished country home for Summer months; stable, carriage house; hot water heat throughout; lawn; pure spring water; improvements, bath, laundry; State roads; healthiest part of Orange County. Box 84 Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

For rent.—10-room house, furnished, hot and cold water, bath and closet; large porches, fine lawn; plenty of shade and fruit and stables; situated in the Pocono Mountains. For particulars address Mrs. R. E. Scoble, Scotrun, Pa., Mt. Pocono Station, Pa.

For Sale.—Delightful Summer residence, Catskill Mountains; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply E. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For Sale.—Excellent farm or Summer boarding place of 90 acres for sale at sacrifice; all kinds of fruit; good outbuildings; best of water; 6 miles from city Kingston; good roads. Apply, T. Carney, Rifton, N. Y.

For Sale.—"The Hardenbergh Homestead"; country residence, with farm; 14 rooms, cottage 6; good order; shaded lawns; fruits; woods. Particulars Mrs. M. Hardenbergh, 547 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lake Champlain cottage to rent, near Essex, N. Y.—Six room, furnished; ice, wood; boat; $150 for season; fine beach for bathing. E. W. Leaning, D. & H. Co., Albany, N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., real estate, cottages, furnished and unfurnished, for rent from $150 the season and up by A. J. D. Wedemeyer, Liberty, N. Y.

Sacrifice fine residence, 10 rooms; all improvements; two acres; barn, fruit; $7,000; also seven rooms; all improvements; fine order; $3,000. Bohr, Spring Valley, New York.

To Let for Summer Months—House containing sixteen rooms, every convenience; suitable for two families. Apply to Mrs. Goodwin, "The Ivies," Alice St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Orange County farm for sale.—150 acres; very reasonable. W. F. Seybolt, Thompson Ridge, Orange County, N. Y.

A farm catalogue, 1903, free; stock farms, dairy, fruit and poultry farms. P. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Sacrifice, 88 acres, house, 20 rooms; all improvements; large lawn; outbuildings; $12,500. Bohr, Spring Valley, N. Y.

8½ acres, good house, 7 rooms; abundance fruit; fine location; $1,000. Bohr, Spring Valley, N.Y.

Real Estate.

H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St. Mortgage LOANS at low rates. INSURANCE placed. RENTS collected. FINE properties for sale and exchange. Write for particulars.

Real Estate for Exchange.

All rented; double flat; 6 rooms; no heat; $24,000; equity $8,000; trade for private house or suburban residence. Arnold & Byrne, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale.

Suburban cottages, all locations, can be purchased on monthly payments; same as rent; state your wants. Albert Hughes, offices, 2,367 Third Avenue; 194 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VANDERBILT BUILDING
(NASSAU & BEEKMAN STS.)
All Light
OFFICES TO RENT
THE ENTIRE 14TH FLOOR
(About 3,200 square feet.)
and other desirable Offices.
APLY TO AGENT,
ROOM 301.

17-23 Rose Street,
11-15 Vandewater Street.
With or without steam power.
Various sizes; well lighted.
Equipped with Automatic Sprinklers.
ENGINEER, 13 Vandewater St.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
241 SIXTH AVENUE,
NEAR 16TH ST.
SAMUEL E. JACOBS, 135 Broadway.

78 Bowery, near Canal.—First-class six-story; good light; 25x100; or store and fine basement; separate; May 1; immediate possession, lofts. W. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or brokers.

Factory loft, 100x100; every modern improvement; large elevator; steam heat; power; 32 windows; 8 skylights; immediate possession. Kleeman, 623 West 54th St.

STORE AND OFFICES, NO. 284 PEARL ST., Corner Beekman St., 30x52.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, 111 B'way. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS
East 30th St.; also large lofts South St. Brockman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET.
CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
313-319 WEST 42D ST.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West Broadway, Near Spring.—First and second lofts, 25x65; good light; possession; low rent. R. N. Voorhis, 140 5th Av.

To Let—Offices, Leslie Building, 143 West 125th St. Apply Horton Ice Cream Co., 142 W. 125th.

Purchase and Exchange.

Autograph letters of famous persons bought and sold. Walter R. Benjamin, 1,125 Broadway, New York. Send for price lists.

Century Dictionary Sets and other books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Malkan, 1 William St., city.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL B. GURNEE and LUCY L. B. MOTT, as sole acting executrices under the last will and testament of Azuba F. Barney, deceased, plaintiffs, against Erasmus D. Garnsey and others, defendants.

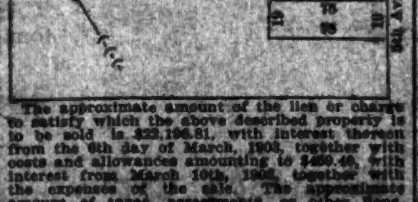
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue distant sixty-one feet (61 ft.) five (5) inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, which point is also opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence (1) westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and for part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue nineteen (19) feet; thence (3) easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and for part of the distance through party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly line of Fifth Avenue; thence (4) along the said westerly line of Fifth Avenue nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1903.
FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,070 Fifth Avenue:

128th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $22,196.51, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $450.46, with interest from March 10th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $787.45 and interest.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1903.
FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Referee.
mh16-2awdwM&Th&ap7

Apartment Hotels.

ALGONQUIN HOTEL
59-61-63 West 44th St.
A modern Fireproof Residence Hotel.
A number of apartments to sublease for the Summer months.
Also a few transient.
ROOMS WITH BATH
and shower, all beautifully furnished,
$2 A DAY
CHARACTER——QUALITY.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

126 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

LA PARIS APARTMENTS,
290, 294 West 12th St., near 8th Av.
New building; steam-heated apartments of six rooms and bath; with all the latest improvements; cabinet trim; telephone; office waiting-room; janitor service; rents very low; $35 to $45 per month; surface cars convenient. Apply on premises. H. M. Greenberg, Owner.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts., and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear. The houses are perfectly kept; location desirable and easy of access; rents, $27.50 to $35.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square.
Entire third-floor apartment; rent, $50.
Seven rooms and storeroom.
Janitor will show at convenient hours.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., Cor. 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof apartments of five and six large rooms; all improvements. Rents $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

102 WEST 93D ST.,
Overlooking the Park; "L" station street; marble halls, staircases; hall boys; steam, hot water, gas ranges; rents, $800, $600, $432. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel. 106 East 29th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four modern three-story high-stoop Dwellings, open plumbing; tastefully decorated; Schermerhorn Block, East 68th and 69th Sts.; rents, $900, $1,000, and $1,100.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

2,141 5th Av., Near 130th St.
3-story, 16.8x50, 10 rooms; possession May 1st. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

131st St., No. 141 West, "A1" Location.
3-story, 10-room house, $1,000; May 1st.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

21st St., 17-19 West.—Rooms for gentlemen or married couple; well-appointed house; tel. 4255—18th.

34th, 115, 117, 119 East.
THE NAYLOR.
Large second-story front and back connecting rooms; also pleasant single rooms; parlor dining room; telephone.

45th St., 10 East.—Large, sunny back room, suitable for two, with board; table board.

58TH ST., 241 WEST.
THE WOODRUFF.
Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; thoroughly heated; excellent table; American.

69 Madison Av.—Rooms, single and en suite, private baths, with board; parlor diningrooms; transients accommodated.

97th St., 148 West.—Third-story front room; excellent board; $12 per week; table guests accommodated.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; also single rooms, with or without board.

Board Wanted.

Lady wishes suburban board in refined home; reply, giving terms and references. Address M., 149 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

7th Av., 82.—Handsome furnished, large front room, $2.50; gentlemen only; American family. Inquire barber's.

21st St., 48 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; suitable for gentlemen or couples.

22d St., 477 West.—Nicely furnished front parlor; also, large room on bathroom floor; gentlemen preferred.

49th St., 131 West.—Large, nicely furnished room in private house; running water; closets.

52d St., 206 West.—Very pleasant room; hot and cold water; suitable for two; reference. Whitty.

56th St., 33 East, Madison Av.—Exquisitely appointed suites for bachelors; elegant parlor floor for doctor; electricity; valet; references. Telephone 3886—38th.

73d St., 108 East.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; homelike surroundings; reference.

120 WEST 78TH ST.,
ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
PARLOR FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Machinery.

Boiler, engine, shafting, &c., for sale. Inquire box factory, 741 East 9th St.

ELECTRIC ELEVATORS FOR SALE; and other makes, which have been slightly used; reasonable; will also install; supplies and repairs for all makes of elevators. J. P. Mulholland, 152 Centre St. Tel. 1921 Franklin.

Electric pump for sale; one Quimby direct connected pump; capacity 200 gallons per minute; used less than six months; fully guaranteed; and other makes. J. P. Mulholland, 152 Centre St. Tel. 1921 Franklin.

Electric motors, dynamos, and general machinery bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. D. S. Holcomb, 51 Dey St.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Public meeting in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., N. Y., on Monday, March 16, at 8 P. M. Bishop of Delaware will preside.
Speakers:
Rev. Geo. B. Chapman, London,
"Temperance Work in England."
Rev. Geo. R. Van de Water, D. D.,
"Limitation of Saloons by Tax and Substitution."
Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D.,
"Sunday Closing of Saloons."

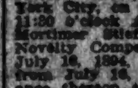
Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale—A 75-foot steam yacht, a 65 and a 78 foot schooner yacht. Inquire John F. Smith Co., Nyack, N. Y.

Dogs and Birds.

Thoroughbred, pedigreed Scotch collies, very cheap. Seneca Kennels, Geneva, N. Y.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Legal Notices.

PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of Edgar J. Lauer, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of March, 1903, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., a judgment recovered by Mortimer Stiefel, receiver of the New York Novelty Company, against Sophia Schwab on July 16, 1894, for $5,850, and interest thereon from July 16, 1894, and five per cent. allowance thereon and the interest of said receiver in a joint judgment for costs of $421.35 against said Sophia Schwab and another on the same date.
MORTIMER STIEFEL,
Receiver.
EDGAR J. LAUER, Attorney for Receiver.

Last year The New York Times carried 5,250,000 lines of advertising.

Instruction.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Military Boarding School.
Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y.
An ideal location on the shores of Long Island Sound registered by the Regents; prepares for college and business; large and commodious buildings; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Second term begins February 1. Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM.
Classes for Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Private individual instruction a specialty. Circulars. 308 WEST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.

BOYS Broken Voices Are Now Unnecessary! Voice Culture for Speech and Song. John J. Dawson, Pd.D., 124 Lexington Av., N. Y.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY.
915-917-919 EIGHTH AV. (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private.) FREE individual instruction. Classes now forming. BEGINNERS AT ANY TIME.
All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. RECEPTION SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Adults, Mr. and Mrs. Howe positively guarantee the perfect glide waltz and half time in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week any day or evening. School Always Open. Harvard Building, 739 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

Fernando's Academy, 117 West 42d St.—All dances taught rapidly; classes; also private lessons any hour, $1.

Auction Sales.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Weisberg & Gottlieb, auctioneers, sell daily, noon and evening, 166 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wassermann, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

L. J. Abrams, auctioneer, sells imported bric-a-brac at 158 Bowery, 7:30 P. M. daily.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Hotel, non-license, restaurant, 12 rooms; man or woman; bargain; $900. Box 1,198, New Haven, Conn.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments. — Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Patents.

Advice free; patents promptly procured; inventors' guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Females.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.
Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Wanted—In small boarding house, waitress to do upstairs work; wages, $18 per month. 39 Gramercy Park.

Help Wanted—Males.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.
Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to Geo. H. Thomas, 21 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—Experienced Catholic installment men for new proposition; high commission and inducement. O. Hammer, 36 and 38 Barclay St.

Wanted—Strong boy in retail clothing store. The Upson, Singleton & Co., 246 West 23d St.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

Cook.—By a respectable young woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference. Smith, 90 West 124th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—High-class dressmaking at reasonable prices; latest designs in street and house gowns; also, evening waists. Foley, 201 West 123d St.

Dressmaker.—Street, evening gowns, waist; by a competent dressmaker; work guaranteed; references. 242 West 58th St., Bohwedder.

Lady's Maids.

Lady's Maid, &c.—By a German Protestant as lady's maid or care of children, to go to Europe, who will give services for passage; is not subject to sea sickness. Competent. Box 84, 1,364 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—First-class; single man; thoroughly experienced care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, 153 6th Av.

Coachman.—By respectable colored man, with reference, as coachman; country preferred. Apply by letter to Johnson, 120 W. 133d St., New York City.

Gardeners.

Gardener and Greenhouse Man.—Middle-aged; German; married; one growing child; life experience in greenhouse and outdoor work; A1 reference; wife superior laundress and ironer of fine work. R. Eriesloh, 42 West 58th St.

Gardener.—Man and wife; man first-class gardener in all its branches; no children; age, 38 years; wife can do all kinds of work. Xavier Wirrmann, 643 8th Av., Care Mrs. King.

Valets.

Valet and useful man, to do cooking, waiting, and take care of bachelor apartment; city or country. Advertiser, care of Kerr, 318 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

Attendant.—Nurse attendant to invalid or convalescent, by young Englishman; highest reference from patients and physicians; small wages if going to Europe. Petersen, 265 East 51st St.

Painter wants work painting, $1; papering, $1.50 up; good work guaranteed. Samuelson, 712 East 5th St.

STABLE MANAGER
wants permanent position, where could take charge; last six years has superintended stable work, including buying, selling, and treating horses; strictly temperate, and of good habits; can furnish the best of reference. N., 320 3d Av.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.
FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mM

THOMPSON, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. THOMPSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1903. LEO SWATTS, D. W. MARTIN, Executors. f9-law6mM

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.
CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr.,
GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN,
Executors.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6mM

HEALTH BOARD'S REFORMS

City Club Trustees Praise Dr. Lederle's Administration.

Issue a Pamphlet Setting Forth What Has Been Accomplished for the Public Welfare Since He Assumed Office.

Charles C. Nadal, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Horace B. Deming, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Thomas R. Slicer, as a special committee of the Trustees of the City Club, have issued a pamphlet of fifty-two pages, in which they call attention to the present and past management of the Board of Health. It is expressly stated that the pamphlet is not meant to be a campaign document, though all the conclusions drawn show the superiority of the administration of the department under Dr. Lederle. The City Club will offer the pamphlets for sale at 10 cents each on the news stands. The committee has in preparation several reports on other city departments, which will be published if it is found that there is a popular demand for accurate and comprehensive information about the city departments.

Attention is called to the powers of the department, such as the requirement of the police force to aid the board at all times, the right to isolate patients suffering with contagious diseases, and to quarantine houses, streets, and vessels. Speaking of the past administration of the department the pamphlet says:

Persons who made special investigation of the matter charged that the average blackmailing by officials of the Health Department amounted to fully $1,500,000 a year. If, for instance, a manufacturer could save $2,000 a year by burning soft coal, he could afford to have his violation of the smoke ordinance overlooked. It was well understood by property owners that they could regularly escape making repairs ordered by the payment of a bribe equal to 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of the work. If the case were such that the conditions demanding remedy could not be ignored, or if the owner decided that it was to his interest to do the work required, it was suggested to the owner to employ a certain firm recommended by the officials of the department. The charges of this firm were exorbitant, but experience convinced owners that it was cheaper in the long run to act on the recommendation.

The two Presidents of the Board of Health during Mayor Van Wyck's administration, Michael C. Murphy and his successor, John B. Sexton, were typical specimens of the spoils politician. Neither knew anything of the real duties of such a position.

Ernst J. Lederle, Ph. D., Mayor Low's appointee, upon taking charge of the Health Department, found that for four years it had been a refuge for the faithful of Tammany Hall rather than an instrument of government. The number of superfluous employes was so great that the offices scarcely sufficed to hold them comfortably. Dr. Lederle immediately dismissed 187 employes. When the reclassification of employes was completed it was found that about $100,000 had been saved to the city in salaries alone.

While abolishing public nuisances, combating disease with consistent and intelligent measures, repairing dilapidated and antiquated hospitals, establishing new hospitals, dispensaries, ambulance stations, and disinfection stations in Manhattan and in the other boroughs which had been scandalously neglected, Dr. Lederle has been getting rid of worthless and useless employes and reforming the methods of the department.

In the matter of medical supplies the present practice of the department is to obtain an estimate in each case from two or more reputable manufacturers or regular wholesale dealers. The food supplies for the hospitals and some of the miscellaneous supplies, which are used in large quantities, are bought under annual contracts made after the competitive bidding. Before 1902 this was the practice only as to coal. The report continues:

It will be remembered that the present main building of the department was formerly the New York Athletic Club's quarters. It was bought by or through Richard Croker and sold to the Democratic Club. Later it was sold to Henry J. Bräker and forthwith was leased, for a period of ten years from May 1, 1899, at an annual rental of $16,000. Repairs are now in progress to remove the imminent danger of fire.

To this building were removed from the former quarters in the Criminal Courts Building the valuable and important records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. These were scattered about and in constant peril of fire. In the basement of the building was a large swimming tank with heavy brick and cement walls. Dr. Lederle has converted this into a record room by the addition of a steel roof and ventilating facilities, and the records will soon be safe from harm, even though the building itself should be destroyed by fire.

Under Tammany there was attached to the Department of Health an advisory board. While exploited in the pages of the annual reports this board was seldom or never consulted; the records may be searched in vain for evidence of its activity. The board is a voluntary body the members of which serve without pay. Dr. Lederle secured as members physicians of the highest standing. They meet frequently for consultation with Dr. Lederle.

Under Tammany the work of the sanitary squad was not systematized. This has been done by Dr. Lederle. The system was soon working to that within the shortest possible time after a complaint was made the case was investigated and the nuisance abated. One nuisance which for many years afflicted the people of certain portions of the city, especially along the East River near Forty-second Street, was the offensive odors of the abattoirs. The department insisted from the moment Dr. Lederle assumed office that the rendering process should be under constant inspection, and should be so conducted that the odors would not escape. The result has been the virtual suppression of that form of intolerable nuisance.

The department now scrutinizes the milk supply and its sources with the greatest minuteness. Measures have been taken never thought of before. Inspectors have been detailed to visit the farms from which the city's milk supply comes, and to instruct the farmers in proper ways of keeping the milk sweet and pure.

The Health Department has carried on an elaborate inspection of meat, fish, fruit, and many other foods. Dr. Lederle has shown, as in the case of phenacetin powders and other drugs, their adulteration, and the department will prosecute and punish the frequent guilty of these frauds. He has seen to it that carbonated waters must be manufactured only in clean places, and has called official attention to the filthy condition of the city markets.

Before 1902 the department had never made an inspection of churches. The department now considers it of the greatest importance that the best possible sanitary condition should be secured, not only in churches, but also in all buildings where crowds assemble. Mercantile houses are under constant inspection, not only because of the great daily gatherings in many of them, but also because children are employed in many. The inspection of the Chinese quarter is also an innovation by Dr. Lederle. This was because of the appearance of the bubonic plague in San Francisco, the communication between the Chinese in these two widely separated cities being constant and frequent.

When the present administration came into office smallpox was raging to an extent amounting almost to an epidemic. Dr. Lederle lost no time in initiating plans to secure a general vaccination of the public. The thoroughness and comprehensiveness of this work may be gathered from the fact that every tenement house in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx was visited and vaccination urged upon all occupants. It was found that the unsanitary conditions which had been allowed to continue under the old administration had permitted the disease to become so established that the work of suppression was extremely difficult. But it was accomplished.

The discovery that tuberculosis is a highly infectious disease has been made in recent years. The spread of the contagion, the report says, is due in large measure to the careless spitting of those who have the disease. The rule of the Board of Health making it a misdemeanor to spit in cars, ferryboats, and public places has been extended to include sidewalks and hallways in tenements. For the first time in the history of the department the duties of the inspectors include the detection of contagious eye diseases.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Eight to be Given This Week Under Columbia Auspices.

Eight free public lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Columbia University during the coming week as follows:

Monday, 8 P. M., at Cooper Union, "Taste, Smell, and Touch," by Dr. John G. Curtis, Professor of Physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Wednesday, 4:30 P. M., at Earl Hall, "The New York Municipal Courts," by Municipal Court Justice George F. Roesch.

Wednesday, 4:30 P. M., Havemeyer Hall, "Ein Interessantes Kapitel aus der deutschen Volkskunde," by Dr. Ludwig S. Bernstein.

Wednesday, 8 P. M., Earl Hall, "Ancient and Modern Oriental Music," by Prof. John Dunstey Prince, Professor of Semitic Languages.

Wednesday, 8 P. M., College of Physicians and Surgeons, "Vital Statistics," by Prof. Frank H. Giddings.

Thursday, 4 P. M., Havemeyer Hall, "Scientific Results Obtainable from the Study of Chinese," by Friedrich Hoith, Dean Lung Professor of Chinese.

Thursday, 3:30 P. M., Schermerhorn Hall, "Gaston Paris," by Prof. Adolph Cohn.

Friday, 3:30 P. M., Schermerhorn Hall, "Voeget's Samson: Its Relation to Milton's Samson Agonistes," by Leonard Charles Van Noppen.

Friday, 4:30 P. M., Havemeyer Hall, "Pictorial Art in the Early Christian Period," by Prof. James C. Egbert.

Off-shoots of our Spring clothing business.

Spring underwear—medium weights in the best special makes, like Dermophile, beside all the standard materials.

Negligee shirts in dainty patterns and fresh colorings.

Neckwear and half-hose, in the new gray shades.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th St., and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d St., and 84 West 32d St.

CARPETS

NEW SPRING STYLES NOW COMPLETE.
Special Sale This Week.
300 pieces Axminsters at $1.00 per yd.; value $1.50.
125 pieces Velvets at 90c per yd.; value $1.25.
A new make of Velvets, to introduce at 75c. per yard.
THREE LOTS OF HAND-MADE
India and Persian Rugs.
Lot No. 1—Sizes averaging from 3.6x5 ft. up to 4.9x7.6 ft., at the uniform price of $12.50 each.
Lot No. 2—Fine specimens, sizes averaging about 4 ft. x 5.6 ft., at the uniform price of $18.50 each.
Lot No. 3—Extra heavy fine specimens; suitable for offices, libraries, and dining-rooms; sizes ranging from 6x6 ft. to 6.6x9 ft., at the uniform price of $24.50 each; worth double.
Large carpet sizes at proportionately low prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In our Furniture Dept., Special Sale this week of high-grade Bed Room Sets and Pieces.

$20 owns a powerful buying strength these pre-Easter days. It can command swagger and "just right" Sack suits tailored to measure with all the skill and cunning peculiar to perfection—made of imported Scotch and English cheviots in every effect and pattern that your finicky fancy could wish for. Shaped just the way *you* want them—built to hold their grace to the last day of wearing. They're suits that "normal-profit" tailors ask and get as much as $40 for.

If you would like to have samples of these goods we will send them, with tape measure, instruction blanks, and everything needed for ordering, along with 8 handsome fashion plates.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

Parrot

Here is not a mere stringer of words, but a true orator who charms and a genuine wit who surprises with bright, original quips. He has beauty and grace and eloquence and is never-ending fund of entertainment. Price, $600.
THE LOTUS BIRDS.
See Browning's "In the Gondola"; not dreamers these, but dreams of beauty, all action and magnificence, "with rose-stained bills"—all glory and ecstasy. The pair whistle and do ridiculous cake-walks. Tame, and learn to talk.
THE HOLDEN CANARY.
The charming singer with great range of voice, greatest variety of notes, and all soft—delighting. Prices, $15, $20, $25 to $40. Other singers, $2.00, $3.50, $5.00. St. Andreasberg Canary, $6.00 and $8.00. Breeding pairs only $8. Holden's new "Book on Birds" by mail, 25 cts. stamps. Free catalog.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

FRUIT NUTRITION.

Welch's Grape Juice should be part of the diet in most cases of sickness. This fruit nutrition in fluid form fits in as does no other food or medicine. Welch's is a sustaining food in itself, but it does not tax the weakest digestion; it creates an immediate vigor, from which there is no reaction. Its deliciousness appeals to the most capricious appetite. Ask your doctor.

Sold by most druggists and fancy grocers. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

I HAVE A
WINTON

1903 Touring Car for immediate delivery. Price, $2,750. Send deposit, $500, to A. A. Willson, 506 Boyce Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and machine will be sent by first freight.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
1852 The Mark of Quality

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
STORES EVERYWHERE 110 RETAIL BRANCHES
JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Triumph Oats, 2-lb. Package 7c.

It is estimated that there are upward of 50 cereals on the market at the present time. By sheer force of advertising some have had a temporary go, but it is believed that not many have come to stay. The dissatisfaction following a use of these new foods has stimulated the desire for oatmeal. TRIUMPH OATS are prepared from the very highest grade of selected white oats and make a perfect breakfast food. This special price for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Condensed Milk.
Butler's, finest quality, made from pure rich milk and sugar, can..... 7c

Tomatoes.
Large, solid, red ripe Maryland Tomatoes, 3-lb. can..... 7c

Borax—Pure, powdered, ¼ lb..... 4c
Butler's Blue—3 squares..... 5c
Clenewel Powder—A fine cleanser: 6 oz. package, 2c.; lb., 5c.; 4 lbs..... 15c
Golden Drip Syrup—Quart bottle..... 12c
New Orleans Molasses—Quart bottle..... 12c
Prepared Buckwheat—Peerless Brand; choice quality; 3-lb. package..... 10c
Prepared Buckwheat—Triumph Brand; finest packed; 3-lb. package..... 14c
Honey—Strained, lb. bottle..... 15c
French Mustard—Large bottle..... 5c
Hominy—Fancy Southern, kiln dried, 5-lb. box..... 14c
Pearl Tapioca—Blue Ribbon Brand, very best, lb. pkge..... 8c
Peerless Extract of Beef—Extra quality, jar..... 19c
Blue Ribbon Salt—Pure, free running, will not cake, 2-lb. in moisture proof carton..... 5c
Parlor Matches—Box of 1,000..... 5c

Crackers.
Princess Soda Wafers, lb..... 10c
Vanilla Wafers, lb..... 13c
Fruit Crackers, lb..... 11c
Graham Wafers, lb..... 11c
Pilot Crackers, lb..... 7c

Cereals.
Cero Fruto.
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food.
Malta Vita.
Choice at, per package..... 10c
Malt Breakfast Food—The popular cereal, package..... 9c
Cocoanut—Peerless Brand, extra fancy, selected, ½-lb. package.. 10c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder—assorted flavors, an excellent dessert, package..... 9c

Bread.
Fine White Loaves—4 for..... 5c
Domestic or Cottage—Loaf..... 7c
New England or Split—Loaf..... 5c
Vienna or Quaker—Loaf..... 3c

Marshall's Kippered Herring, finest imported Scotch fish, can. 15c
Salmon, fine red Alaska, can..... 10c
Salmon, finest Columbia River fish, ½ lb. flat can, 12c.; lb. flat can..... 20c
Salmon, very best red Alaska, lb. can..... 13c
Peas, Hillside Brand, sifted, early June, can, 13c.; 2 for..... 25c
Vermont Maple Syrup, pint bottle..... 15c
Salad Oil—A fine dressing, ½-pt. bottle, 5c.; pt., 10c.; qt..... 15c
Catsup—Liberty Brand, pint bottle..... 10c
Macaroni and Spaghetti—Best quality, domestic, ½-lb. pkge..... 5c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract—
Peerless Brand, bottle..... 15c
"Our Own" Brand, bottle..... 10c
Eagle Brand, bottle..... 5c
Blue Ribbon Jams—Absolutely pure, made from finest fresh fruits, lb. jar..... 15c
XLCR Corn Starch—package..... 6c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Laundry Special.
1 lb. Best Starch..... .06
3½ lbs. Sal Soda..... .05
5 cakes Soap..... .10
¼-lb. box Blue..... .08
50 Clothes Pins..... .05
.34
All for 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

97th YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.
Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Everything Reliable.
CARPETS, MATTING, ICE BOXES, RUGS.

Reed Go-Cart.
Tight woven body with roll arms, adjustable foot and back, rubber tires, enameled gear, complete with parasol, $8.25

Hardwood Ice Box.
Ice capacity 65 lbs., 2 doors, height of box 55 in., depth 19 in., width 28 in. Special price, $9.90

Handsome Golden Oak Sideboard
with Serpentine front, plate mirror, measures 18 x 36 in., top measures 50 x 23 in. Reduced for this week to $17.60

Quaint Pieces in Weathered Oak MISSION Furniture.
DRESSER, with 22 x 28 Oval Mirror, $12.75
WASHSTAND to match, $5.25

Extra Broad CHIFFONIER
in Golden Oak. 5 drawers, top drawer divided, well made and well finished. Top measures 18 x 40 in. Reduced for this week to $5.45

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

Cash or Liberal Credit.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.
No extra charges of any kind.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th, 17th and 18th.

Spring Exposition of
Costumes, Dresses, Wraps, Coats, Millinery, French Lingerie, Silks and Dress Goods,

Which occasion is made doubly interesting by reason of several special offerings of exceptional merit in some of this season's most favored novelties in foreign and domestic Dress and Head Wear.

Spring Exposition of
Garments, Costumes and Suits
For Women, Misses and Children
(Second Floor)

That surpasses all our previous efforts in that direction. Costumes, Wraps, Coats and Waists, copied from Paris models, as well as the designs of exclusive city makers, is shown in Voiles, Crepes, Nets, Laces and Linons.

The diversity of styles this spring is greater than ever. Nevertheless, almost every conceivable design is to be found in this collection.

In connection therewith we offer two prominent values in Spring Garments for Monday.

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS of French voile, in blouse effect, all over silk, that is ordinarily priced at $35.00. We will sell them Monday at..... $25.00

WOMEN'S COVERT AND BLACK CLOTH JACKETS, thirty inches long, fitted with eighteen straps, lined with satin, sold all over the city at $35.00. We will sell them Monday at..... $25.00

Trimmed Millinery Display.
(Second Floor.)

The Millinery Display Monday represents an extremely rich collection of high art creations. The models from Paris are here in numbers and will be of much interest—among these are Hats from

Georgette, Heitz Boyer, Caroline Reboux, Mme. Jose and Verot.

Not less interesting are the copies and original designs from our own workroom—an extensive and varied collection, comprising styles for every occasion.

(On First Floor.)

We exhibit an extensive assortment of
Untrimmed Hats
In all the latest shapes and braids.
Also a magnificent showing of the very latest Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Braids, Aigrettes and Millinery Novelties.

French Hand-Made Lingerie.
(Second Floor.)

We are showing late importations of French hand-made lingerie, introducing all the newest models for spring. Irresistibly attractive is the beautiful handwork in laces and embroideries, while washable ribbon is also used in delicate and desirable colors. These fine specimens are just as serviceable as they are ornamental.

On Exhibition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Night Gowns, Chemises, Pantaloons, Walking Petticoats and Corset Covers.
Prices range from $2.75 up.

Exhibition of
New Spring Silks
(First Floor.)

Showing Printed Satin and Silk Foulards in exclusive designs—plain and two-toned effects in small checks and woven dots—hair-line stripes in blue and black and white—Broche, Printed Liberty Satin in fashionable designs—Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Satin Face Crepe de Chine and many others of the season's choicest novelties.

And Offer Special for Monday

2,200 yards BLACK TAFFETA, extra heavy and strong, usually 89c. per yard, at, per yard..... 49c

4,000 yards White and Cream TAFFETA; also White Ivory and Cream LIBERTY SATIN, usually 75c. per yard, at, per yard..... 59c

In Dress Goods
(First Floor.)

We show the very latest productions in black and colors from the looms of the best French, German, English and American manufacturers in silk and wool and wool fabrics in all the most popular plain and fancy weaves. The collection has been gathered together with great care and in the variety of designs, fabrics and color assortments shown is magnificently representative of the best efforts of European and American artists.

In connection therewith we offer for three days:

1,800 yards 44-inch FRENCH VOILE (all wool)—and 3,500 yards 42-inch FRENCH LOLIENNE—two of the season's most favored fabrics for entire costumes, in the following popular colors: light and dark tan, castor, navy and royal blue, reseda, light and medium gray, cream and black—usually $1.25 per yard, at, per yard..... $1.00

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.